BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1818. [NUMBER 1333.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the General Treasury is closed for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Resident in Travancore and Collector in Malabar.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Secretary to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
13th March 1818.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT, Friday, Saturday and Monday next, the 20th 21th and 23d Inst. being Hindoo Holydays (The Hooley Festival) no business will be transacted at the General Treasury on those days.

J. BEST,
Sub. Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY,
the 14th March 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS to the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held at the Chief Secretary's house on TUESDAY the 5th of May at 11 o'clock.

Bombay Civil Fund Office,
13TH MARCH 1818.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

HAVE for private sale a very excellent CHAMBER ORGAN with three Barrels.—Price 300 Rupees.

Bombay 14th March 1818.

PLEASURE BOAT.

FOR HIRE,

A FAST sailing commodious PLEASURE BOAT, now lying at the Bunder Pier; she will be let out by day, or longer if required; for further particulars please enquire at the BOMBAY TAVERN.

Bombay, 13th March 1818.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

At Higgs's Livery Stables,

A HANDSOME BENGAL BUILT

BUGGY

(WITH SPARE WHEELS,)
IN GOOD CONDITION.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS
ENQUIRE OF
MR. HIGGS.
Bombay, March 14th 1818.

SALES BY AUCTION,

On TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY next,
THE 17TH AND 18TH INST.
Public Sales will be held
AT
LOUGHLIN & HUNT'S
AUCTION ROOM
AS USUAL.
Bombay, 14th March 1818.

PASSAGE

TO THE
United States of America,
AND TO THE
MAURITIUS (ISLE OF FRANCE).
THE FAST SAILING
AMERICAN SHIP
HORATIO,
ROBERT BUNKER,
COMMANDER;
BURTHEN 600 *TONS,*
COPPER BOTTOMED.

WILL sail shortly from this port for New York; & having unusually spacious and airy accommodations suited to a family, or to single persons, would take passengers at a very reasonable rate; thus presenting an eligible opportunity for persons proceeding to Europe and desirous of visiting America; from whence convenient occasions offer weekly for England, the passage being commonly effected in 25 or 30 days.

Would also engage to land passengers at the Mauritius.

Application to be made to H. GALLWEY, Supercargo, or to the Captain in Rampart Row, or at JEHANGIER and NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE.

Bombay 14th March 1818.

NEWARK
CIDER.

A FEW DOZEN
BEST BOTTLED
Newark Cider,
IS OFFERED
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL
AT
CAPT. BECKFORD'S HOUSE,
Street, opposite the Portuguese Church.

Bombay, 14th March 1818.

Eduljee Cursetjee,
WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
On MONDAY next, the 16th Inst.
IN THE GODOWN
UNDER Mr. BECK'S HOUSE
IN
MEADOW STREET,
ADJOINING TO THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,

FORTY Hogsheads of Beer from the House of Neville and Reid of London, for and on account of the shippers: likewise 8 Crates of plain Queens-ware, and about 40 dozen of Bartlet's Brown Stout. The whole imported per ship Lang, Captain Clark.

Bombay 14th March 1818.

BAXTER & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next the 19th current,
AT THEIR WAREHOUSE,
IN FORBES' STREET,

A QUANTITY of Europe and Country bottled Beer and Porter; some dozens of Madeira, Portwine, Gin and Brandy; also, some Brandy in cask. A few Europe Hams, kegs of Europe Salt Beef, Jars of Salmon and Herrings, cases of China-preserves, and English Pickles. and canisters of Pearl Barley. A few dozens of Mustard, Sallad Oil, and Sauces, and bottled-Fruit for Tarts of sorts. Some boxes of Tea: and Lutestrings of Colors. Gentlemen's Willow and Beaver Hats; few pairs of English and Bengal made Boots and Shoes; Clothes-Brushes, Blacking in Cakes; some dozens of Lavendar Waters; common Knives and Forks, and other articles of Hardware, also of Plated and Tinware of different kinds, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles will be put up in small Lots for the convenience of Purchasers, and to be cleared away and paid for, upon the usual terms of Auction Sales.

Bombay, Forbes-street 13th March 1818.

બાકશટરની કુમપની
આવતા લરેશાપત્ત વારને દીને તા
રીખ ૧૯ મી આગે મઈનાનીએ પો
ટાની વખારમાં કારબશા બકશટરીટ મ
ધે નાકેર લીલાંકુ કરીને વેચશે નથો
એક વેલાતી તથા ગોમતી બાટલીઓ
માં લરેલો બીર તથા પોરટરછે કબ
એક કડંન મડરા વાઇન તથા પોરટ
વાઇનછે જીન તથા બરાનડીન એ
વગરે કબએક બરાનડીન પીપમાંછે
થોરોએક વેલાતી કેમછે થોરાએક ક
દકા ખારાં બીકનાંછે થોરીએક બની
ઓ લરેલી શાલમેન તથા કેરીનગાની
છે થોરાએક ચોરશો ચીનાઇ મોરબ
બાનાં તથા વીલાતી અચારનાંછે તથા
થોરાએક કનાંશટર પરબ બારલીનાંછે
થોરાએક કડંન રાઇનાંછે તથા શા
લીક માઇબ તથા શારશી તથા થોરોએ
ક બાટલીઓ લરેલો મેવો તરાં તરાંનાં
દાત બનાવાને વાશતે થોરાએક બા
કશો ચાકેનાંછે તથા રંગદાર ક્રુશતરી
નછે જેનટલીમેનની ટોપીઓ વીલો
તથા બીવર વાલીછે થોરાએક જોર
વેલાતી તથા બંગાલી બનાવેલા બુત
તથા જોરાછે કાપર તથા બરશા તથા
બખાકીન ફેક મલેછે થોરાએક કડંન
લવનડરવાતરનાંછે તથા ફાંસન છરીઓ
તથા કાંટાછે તથા બીજી બી બંનશો

પકેટીક તથા ટીનની તરાંવારછે એ વ
ગરે બીજી બીજે *
આગે કુપર બખેલી બંનશો બરીદ
દારનાં જોગતા નાકાંનાં નાકાંનાં બાટ
કરીને વેચશે ને એનાં નાણાં લીલાંકુ
નાં દશાતુર આકક નાણાં આપીને માફ
કુઠાવી બકજનાએ *
તા ૧૩ મી મારચ ૧૮૧૮

ADVERTISEMENT.

MEAH ABDULL LUTIFF BIN EBRAM COUTH, Mahomedan inhabitant of Bombay, having contracted to mortgage his Property, situate without the Town wall of Bombay in the Borah Street at Peers Tank, any person or persons having any claim or demand of whatsoever nature or of inheritance against the said Property, he or they are hereby apprized to make known to PANDOORUNG Dulvie in the Courier Office within fourteen days from the date hereof; if they fail, their claim shall be deemed of no validity.

Bombay 14th March 1818.

જાકેર ખબર
અડીથી આપીએચનેં મીઆં અબદ
ખ બતીક બીન ઇબરાહમ ખોત શ્રી
મુમબાઇનાં રેવાશી એ કંટરાટ કીધેલ
છે પોટાની મીલકત મારગોજ મુકવાને
એ મીલકત બારકોટ વોરા બનારમો
પીરની મારકીટ આગાબકે કોઇ શાકશા
બઆ શાકશીનો દાવો તથા બેકલુ કરે
કતરેનુ તથા વારશાનુ બેકઇ તે મીલ
કત કુપર દાવો કોએ તે ઘણીઓનેજા
કેર થાએનેં આબથી દંન ૧૪ ની મુદ
તમો પાંડુરંગ દલવીને શ્રી કોરીએર
કારીશાંકે તેહેને જાકેર કરે અગારક
શુર કરશેતો તેનાંનો દાવો રદ થાશે *
તા ૧૩ મી મારચ શંને ૧૮૧૮

FOR SALE
AT THE
Bombay Tavern Warehouse,
JUST IMPORTED,

PRIME Europe Salt Beef, at ½ Rupee per lb.—Pickled Tongues and dried Ditto, at 3 Rupees each.—Large China Hams, at 3 Rupees.—Likewise Teas and Sugar on very reasonable terms.

Bombay, 14th March 1818.

A CARD.

NEXT Friday, being Good Friday, it is particularly requested, that all Advertisements intended for insertion in the COURIER of Saturday the 21st, may be sent to the COURIER OFFICE by 11 o'clock on Thursday the 19th.

Bombay, 14th March 1814.

IN THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

A true and perfect Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds and other Securities, belonging to the undermentioned Estates; being all the Estates committed to the charge of the Ecclesiastical Registrar of this Court, under the Act of the 39th and 40th of George the Third, previous to the 10th March 1818, of which any part now remains in his hands or in the hands of the Accountant General of this Court; shewing the gross amount received, the payment made thereout; and the balances that appear to the Credit of each respective Estate: also of all Administrations whereof the balances have been paid over to the persons entitled to the same, since 22d October last.

DECEASEDS' NAMES.	Amount received,—including Interest to 31st October 1817.	Amount paid.	Amount in the hands of Accountant General: exclusive of Current Interest from 1st November 1817.	Amount in the hands of the Registrar.	REMARKS.
John Taylor, Lieutenant Colonel Honorable Company's Service, ... —	57498 1 91	4542 2 59	52955 3 32	———	Referred, by order dated the 7th November 1815, to the Master of the Court to take an account of what is due to the several creditors of the said John Taylor who had given in claims to the registrar in consequence of the advertisement published by him in the Bombay Courier, Calcutta Gazette, Madras Goverment Gazette and in the London Gazettes of 28th May and 23d August 1814.
Sarah Kemp, Widow of Francis Kemp, —	11578 2 42	866 3 80	10711 2 62		
Richard Williams, Ensign .. .. —	1435 0 52	375 1 88	1059 2 64		
Samuel Fotheringham, Cornet Madras Establishment, ... —	1698 0 78	268 0 10	1430 0 68		
Joseph Venture Montano, ... —	22588 2 02	2035 1 64	20553 0 38	———	A Bill has been filed for a Disbribution of this Estate among the Creditors, a Decree pronounced, but the cause is abated.
Robert Bruce, Lieutenant .. .. —	839 2 35	382 3 91	456 2 50		
Matthew Broadly, ditto .. .. —	135 0 24	24 0 48	110 3 76		
George Murphy, Conductor of Stores .. —	166 0 88	8 0 25	158 0 63		
James Clement Page, Lieutenant .. —	827 3 19	497 3 73	329 3 46		
Thomas Iliffe, Captain .. .. —	6728 3 40	1081 2 25	5647 1 15		
James Coates, Conductor of Bullocks .. —	2033 0 93	495 0 01	1538 0 92		
Robert Gray Mackay, Lieut. H. M. 78th Regt —	5914 1 34	1444 3 06	4469 2 28	———	Claims given in on behalf of different persons against this estate by Lieutenant Col. Alexander Adams, of H. M. 78th regiment, to which regiment the deceased belonged, still remain unsatisfied, amounting in India to Sicca Rupees 1454, exclusive of Interest, and in England to £166-16-4.
Jarrett Edwards, Lieutenant .. .. —	4638 1 50	4381 1 06	257 0 44		
William Bowler, Civil Service .. —	20884 2 43	17794 2 39	3090 0 04	———	The balance is the distributive share of the deceased's estate to which his son William Bowler the younger became entitled under his Father's Will, the other six children of the deceased having been paid their respective shares.
John Sampson, Captain .. .. —	1532 0 93	113 0 30	1419 0 63		
Wm. Forbes, Civil Service of the H. Company,	12689 2 09	8614 2 39	4074 3 70	———	A Claim of Rupees 2500 against this estate remains unsatisfied.
William Robinson, Mariner .. .. —	22602 1 01	17389 3 65	5212 1 36		
William Harris, Lieut. Madras Establishment,	1539 3 46	1438 3 21	———	101 0 25	Being the proportional part of deceased's estates to which Lt. Charles Coob was entitled
Daniel Fitzgerald Griffin, Lieut. Colonel ditto,	5935 2 60	5610 3 04	———	324 3 56	Ditto ——— do. Lieut. N. Allen was entitled.
Henry Tolcher, Capt. Bombay Establishment,	450 0 00	436 3 33	———	33 0 67	Ditto ——— do. J. W. King, Invalid Conductor of stores was entitled,
Andrew Matthew, Lieutenant Marine Bombay Establishment .. .. .. —	1224 2 09	1183 2 09	———	41 0 00	Ditto ——— do. Lieut. Richard Bennet was entitled.
Samuel Warneford, Assistant Surgeon—— do.	2101 2 15	2018 1 35	———	83 0 80	Ditto ——— do. J. W. King ——— do.
Thomas James Cocker, Writer ——— do.	2183 0 19	2173 3 02	———	9 1 17	Ditto ——— do. ——— do. ——— do.
Alexander Maxwell, Lieutenant .. —	260 0 72	236 2 94	———	23 1 78	Ditto ——— do. ——— Peter Boxly ——— do.
James J. Donaldson, ditto .. .. —	3437 1 31	1267 3 44	2169 1 87		
Edward C. Bunyan, ditto .. .. —	3587 3 45	1308 1 35	2279 2 10		
George Sandes, ditto .. .. —	836 1 75	566 0 2	270 1 63		
Joseph Randall, Ensign .. .. —	799 2 52	318 3 73	480 2 89		
William Jayne, Lieutenant .. .. —	899 3 32	547 3 84	351 3 48		
Archibald Montgomery Ramsay, Major —	9952 3 50	1198 3 83	8753 3 67		
Edward Andrew Robinson, Merchant .. —	2465 2 51	392 2 69	2072 3 82		
Alexander Campbell, Major, ... —	13002 3 34	3744 2 80	8946 3 11	311 1 43	
George Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, .. —	3303 3 00	598 0 97	2716 0 90	———	Rupees 10 2 87— due the Registrar.

The following Administrations granted since 22d of Oct. last, and to the present Registrar.

James Tolmie, Assistant Surgeon, .. —	3529 2 96	400 3 94	3128 3 02	———	There are large sums owing this Estate, for which legal demands have been made.
William Lewis Jenkins, Master Mariner, —	1493 1 65	821 1 11	672 0 54	———	There is property sold belonging to this Estate, of which the proceeds are not yet realized; and there are also two unsatisfied demands on it.
George Skrene Keith, Assit. Surgeon, —	1240 2 00	263 3 10	976 2 90		
Thomas Savage Robinson, Lieut. .. —	800 0 00	242 1 00	557 3 00		
David Hogarth, Lieut. .. .. —	2501 3 45	326 2 36	2175 1 09		
George Layburn, Captain, .. —	1553 2 16	341 1 28	1212 — 88	———	A Bengal Promissory Note No. 5138 of 12467 of 1811-1812 for Sa. Rs. 10,000 deposited in Iron chest of registry:
James Castle, Conductor of Ordnance, —	89 3 10	11 0 06	———	78 3 04	
John Gibson, Lieut, ... —	175 3 22	15 1 30	———	160 1 92	
Thomas Brown, Ensign, ... —	47 1 95	8 3 70	———	38 2 25	
George Walter, ... —	240 0 00	18 2 15	———	221 1 85	Claims filed against this estate upwards of Rs. 955
John Veitch, Lieut. .. .. —	90 0 00	11 0 14	———	78 3 86	Ditto ——— do. ——— do. 1043
Thomas Harrison, ditto, .. —	150 0 40	14 0 16	———	136 0 24	Ditto ——— do. ——— do. 174
John McKanna, ditto, ... —	53 0 00	9 0 74	———	43 3 26	Ditto ——— do. ——— do. 1121
Thomas Procter, ditto, .. —	128 0 00	12 3 74	———	115 0 26	Ditto ——— do. ——— do. 3674
Wm. A. Barnett, ditto, ... —	116 3 90	12 1 50	———	104 2 40	Ditto ——— do. ——— do. 428
George Webb, Sub Conductor, .. —	166 0 32	14 3 50	———	151 0 82	Ditto ——— do. ——— do. 90
William Taylor, H. C. Marine, .. —	325 3 84	22 3 31	———	303 0 53	
Thomas Smith, Lieutenant, .. —	168 0 00	14 3 74	———	153 0 26	Claims filed against this estate upwards of Rs. 718
William Stacey, ditto .. .. —	23 2 00	7 2 84	———	15 3 16	Ditto ——— do. ——— do. 1240
William Carter, Corporal H. M. 84th .. —	297 1 91	21 1 64	———	276 0 27	A Bengal Promissory Note for 1811-12 for Sa. Rs. 1100 is lodged in Iron chest of registry.
G. W. A. T. Grant, Lt. H. C. Ben. Artillery,	448 1 50	28 3 82	———	419 1 68	Beatrice Grant of Achterblair, Mother of the deceased, has applied for this balance.
James Rankin Watson, Lieutenant, .. —	429 1 36	28 0 01	———	401 1 35	A Claim of Rs. 99 3 12 filed against this Estate.
William Williams, Conductor, .. —	82 3 20	10 2 70	———	72 0 50	
Richard L. Lewis, Midshipman H. C. Marine,	209 1 00	16 3 99	———	192 1 01	
William Hutchison, Lieutenant, .. —	466 0 00	29 3 35	———	436 0 65	Claims filed against this Estate upwards of Rs. 579.
John Murray, Sub Conductor, .. —	65 3 85	9 3 33	———	56 0 52	
J. Steele, Lieutenant, ... —	147 0 72	13 3 68	———	133 1 04	Claims filed against this Estate upwards Rs. 1858.
Lionel Inglis, Sub Assist. Surgeon, .. —	476 0 04	152 0 62	———	323 3 42	
Maria Jacoba Smith, widow of Lt. Col. Smith H. C. Artillery, ... —	00 0 00	00 0 00	00 0 00	00 0 00	
Carey Arnell, Lieutenant H. C. Marine —	579 3 51	31 3 97	———	547 3 54	
George Brody, a Midshipman ditto. —	183 3 80	12 — 79	———	171 3 01	

BOMBAY, 10th MARCH 1818.

R. WOODHOUSE.
Registrar.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

HIGHLY IMPROVED

ESTATE.

By desire of the Executor

IN INDIA,

Eduljee Cursetjee,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON THE PREMISES,

On THURSDAY the 2d April next,

AT THREE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

ALL that valuable and highly improved ESTATE belonging to the late DOCTOR DAVID WHITE, situated at Mazegon, formerly the property of the late Mr. BORTHWICK, consisting of an elegant and substantially Built HOUSE, in good repair, with detached Cook Room, Godowns and Stable, and a spacious Garden, well stocked with Fruit Trees, Shrubs and a variety of curious Plants from all parts of India, and containing likewise two large Wells of excellent Water.

Ten per cent to be paid on the day of Sale, and security given for the payment of the remainder in one month thereafter.

Bombay 6th March 1818.

In the Court of the Recorder of Bombay.

IN EQUITY

HENRY NORMAN AND JAMES NORMAN,

BY THEIR NEXT FRIEND

JAMES GAYTHORNE REMINGTON,

AGAINST

BARTHOLOMEW RAZER.

PURSUANT to a Decretal order made in the above cause, bearing date the tenth day of November last, the following Premises will be exposed for Sale, by Public auction, in one Lot, to the highest Bidder, at the Master's Chambers in Rampart Row, on Monday, the Twenty-third day of March instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Two Dwelling Houses, adjoining each other, situate in Military square within the town walls of Bombay, formerly the property of Mrs. Mary Rutterfield, deceased, containing two hundred and fifty square yards, or thereabouts.

The Situation of the Premises has the advantage of being open on the side fronting Military square, and also on the side fronting Rutterfield Lane, and the ground is a quadrangle, of a tolerably regular figure.

The Conditions of sale may be seen by application at my office at any time during the seven days preceding the sale, and the premises may be viewed at any time on application to Robert Edward Stephenson, Esquire.

EDWARD WM. HUNT,
MASTER IN EQUITY.

Bombay 6th March 1818.

શ્રી·મુમબઇનાં·રીકાડર·કોરટનાં
કુકમથી

જકુકતીમાં

કેનરી·નારમેન·ત[illegible]જીમીશ·નારમે
વનો·વિકીલ·જીમીશ·ગોથારંન·રેમી
ંડન·કરીઆદ·વાલા *

બારથોલોમીકુ·રાનર·નવાબ·કરણારા
નારીખ ૧૦ મી·નવેમબર·સંને ૧૮૧૭
અંગરેજી·ને·દીને·કોરટમાં·દીકરીનાં·
બર·કુકમ·ફેકલ·ખબેલી·મીલકતો·જા
હેર·લેવાંકુ·કરીને·બદતી·કીમત·આપ
ણારા[illegible]નારીખ ૨૩ મી·મારચ·આબે
મકીનાનીબે·રોમ·વારને·દંને·બપોર

નો·કલાક ૧ નાં·બેક·બાટ·કરીને·મી
શતર·ઇત·કોરટનાં·માશતરનાં·હાજી
શમાં·વેચાશે *

બે·ઘેર·બેક·બીજાને·બગતાંછે·કોટ
માં·મીલીતરી·જશકોબેરનાં·જશટરી
ટ·બધેછે·બે·બશલ·મીલકત·મરનાર·
મેરી·રતરકીલડની·ઇતી·બે·ગેકરોની
જગો·આશરે ૨૫૦ વાર·શમ·ચોરશછે

બે·ઘેરો·શારી·બુલી·જગો·કુપરછે·
મને·બે·ઘેરો·બે·તરકથી·બુલાંછે·બેક
તરક·મીલીટરી·જશકોબેરછે·મને·બે
ક·તરક·રટરકીલડની·બુલી·ગલીછે·
તથા·બે·જગોનાં·બુનાંનો·શારે·આકારછે

જેકેને·બે·ઘેરો·લેવાની·બાકેશ·હો
બેતે·લીલાંકુ·થાવાથી·દીન ૭ અગાકુ
મીશતર·ઇટની·હાજીશમાં·આવીને·શ
રવે·લીલાંકુનાં·કંડીશનથી·વાકેક·થાબે
બગાર·કોબને·બે·ઘેરો·જોવાની·બા
કેશ·કોબેતો·મીશતર·રાબરટ·જદવર
ડ·જશટીસીનશંન·પાશેથી·રજા·બકને
જોબે—તા· ૬ ઠી·મારમ ૧૮૧૮ *

જદવરડ·કુબીઅમ·ઇટ
માશતર·જકુજટીનો

શ્રી

પંજારે જોઘંઈ છેધીક ગીસ્ર્ડર્
ગ્રેડતાત ઈસ્પેગીતશગેનંગી મે
રસેનં પજીસીષ્ભેરસેનં પીધમ્સ
નંસેલ્ત્રજીસીષ ગાથનિં રસીગંઠ
નં યાચાશપ ઘરબ્લેસમી પચેજર્
યાપરસેન્સ

તારીક ૧૦ જબેંઘરબજં ૧૮૧૭
ચેતેરબેચી ભજરકસજીયાશઘત
કસંમમસ્ર સઘન્નબધે ત્યાપ્રસજે
ધકુકણીજેકું ગીસ્રબેછેસન્નગસસ
નંછીરસન્નીમગી ઈસ્પેગીચમ્સસ્ત
રયાચેધજીભોસપગી તારીક 23
સ્ચસ્રિણીન્યાતં પીધડેજેસ્રપસ્રસ્ન
ધધીસ સ્રીમતચડેજત્યાષ પીસકુ
મતીજ

ઘોનંસ્રધ્યાચીધરેછેમ છેસ્રબી
સ્રેડકબધેતતીકીઘઈચે રાજરબ
ન્યાત સ્રીકવગીઈસ્ર્સ્રેછેરબેબે ધ
છેમતીપુબી સેસ્ત્રીજીષસેગી રગરસ્રી
જડઈચી સ્રીજસ્રધેતી કુગી જીસ
ર ૨૬૦

ગીસ્રણ સ્રજબેરચી ધઘપજત
રપુઢજેસડે સ્રીકવગી ઈસ્ર્સ્રેછેર
સેસ્રજેસ્રગેચ સ્રછેસ્રધછે ધપુઢજે
સ્રડેચગજસ્રીજડચી ધકબધેજસ્રીજ
તરબંસ્રચોરજધેઈજ

ગીસ્રસીચસ્રસ્રર ગીસ્રસીચે પુ
ગીબતસ્રેજબેછેતે સ્ત્રત્રયાચે ધ
સ્રીબતછેબીજપાધસ્રજસ્રઘર્ જ

ડપડેઈકીમીજંજબંઈસ્ર્સ્રેછેરેયા
જસ્રડેકીચારબ્યાજગીસ્રણે તધેકી
તીજ તારીક ૬ સપ્ટેમ્બર્ જજ
૧૮૧૮ ઈંગ્રેજી

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of MR. GEORGE BRODY, late midshipman in the Honorable East India Company's marine service on this establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICH. WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby appriz-ed thereof.

Bombay, March 5th 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of LIEUTENANT CAREY ARNELL, late in the Hon'ble East India Company's marine service, on this establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, March 5th 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 7TH MARCH 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council has the satisfaction to announce the abandonment by the Enemy, on the morning of the 5th of this month, of the strong forts of Issapoor and Loghur, and their occupation by the troops under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Prother.

Lieutenant Moore, Adjutant of the 1st Bat. 9th Regiment Native Infantry, being employed on the staff with Lieutenant Colonel Prother's detachment, the following appointment is ordered to take place.

1st Battalion 9th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Simson to act as adjutant until further orders.—Date of appointment, 4, February 1818.

Bombay Castle, 9th March 1818.

The following Promotion is ordered to take place in consequence of the death of Ensign Ennis, of the Engineer Corps, on the 13th of November last.

Corps of Engineers.

Acting Ensign Samuel Athill, to be Ensign, vice Ennis killed.—Date of rank 14 November 1817.

It appearing from the East India Register, corrected up to the 1st of August last, that Lieutenant General Wiseman died on the 7th of July last, and Captain Kettle, on the 13th of January 1817, and that several Officers have retired from the Honorable Company's Service, the following Alterations and Promotions are ordered to take place in consequence.

ALTERATIONS.

Infantry.

Colonel Samuel Wilson, to be Colonel, and Lieut. Colonel G. M. Cox to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Wiseman deceased.—Date of rank 8th July 1817.

H. C. Euro. Regiment.

Captain Lieutenant G. Gilchrist, (deceased) to be Captain of a Company, and Lieutenant J. McDonell to be Capt. Lieutenant, vice Kemp retired.—do. do. 18th June 1817.

Captain Lieutenant J. McDonell, to be Captain of a Company, and Lieut. D. Barr to be Capt. Lieutenant, vice Gilchrist deceased.—do. do. 20th June 1817.

Promotions.

Captain Lieut. D. Barr to be Captain of a Company, and Lieut. A. Forbes to be Capt. Lieutenant, vice Brown promoted.—ditto 1st Nov. 1817.

Fifth Regiment Native I.

ALTERATIONS.

Captain C. M. Leckey to be Capt. Lieutenant, and Lieut. T. Baird to be Lieutenant, vice Kettle deceased.—ditto 14th Jan. 1817.

Major William Gilbert to be Major, Captain C. M. Leckey to be Captain of a Company, Captain Lieut. R. Barnwall to be Capt. Lieutenant, and Lieut. J. A. Crosby to be Lieutenant, vice Cox promoted.—ditto 8th July 1817.

Promotions

Captain Lieutenant R. Barnwall, to be Captain of a company, and Lieutenant A. Hoskins to be Capt. Lieutenant, vice Litchfield transferred to the Cavalry.—do do. 1st November 1817.

ALTERATIONS.

Sixth Regiment N. I.

Captain J. W. Graham, to be Captain of a company, and Captain Lieut. W. Gillkrist to be Captain Lieut. vice Hughes retired.—do. do. 5th June 1817.

Captain W. Gillkrist to be Captain of a Company and Captain Lieutenant T. H. Whitehill to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Smith transferred to the Cavalry.—Do. Do. 1st November 1817.

Promotions.

Captain Lieutenant T. H. Whitehill to be Captain of a Company, and Lieutenant R. Harrison to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Williams promoted.—Do. Do. 1st January 1818.

ALTERATIONS.

Tenth Regiment N. I.

Captain T. C. Gravenor to be Captain of a Company and Captain Lieutenant A. J. O. Brown to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Marshall Retired.—D. D. 1st Do. Do.

Promotions.

Captain Lieutenant A. J. O. Brown to be Captain of a Company, and Lieutenant J. S. Bamford to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Deschamps transferred to the 11th Regiment.—Do. Do. 1st January 1818.

The reduction of the Fort of Muddonghur was announced in General Orders of the 20th ultimo; but having since received a detailed report from Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy of his operations against that Fort and Jambah, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council takes occasion, in publishing to the army the Detachment Orders issued by Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy, again to express his cordial approbation of the conduct of those engaged.

DETACHMENT ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. COL. KENNEDY.

Muddonghur Fort 5th February 1818.

Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy has the highest satisfaction in congratulating the Troops under his command on the brilliant success of this morning.

To Captain Farquharson, Lieutenant Dominicite and Capon, to the seamen, native officers and soldiers and Volunteers for the storming party Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy offers his most sincere acknowledgements for the intrepid and gallant manner in which they assaulted the triple stockades in front of the communication Gateway and carried by escalade the two Forts of Muddonghur and Jambah.

For the excellent plan of attack laid down in yesterday orders, and so gallantly carried into execution this morning, Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy is indebted to Captain Farquharson, who proposed and principally arranged it, neither can the Lieutenant Colonel pass over unnoticed the excellent conduct of Lieutenant Waddington, who converted successfully into real attack what at first was intended only to be a feint.

To Lieutenant Dominicite, and Ensign Dashwood, for their highly zealous exertions in erecting the battery Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy's best thanks are due.

The precision of the fire from the battery, where Ensign Dashwood, and Captain Robson served, and of the gun placed under charge of Captain Taylor, and Lieutenant Cogan, greatly contributed to the success of the enterprise, whilst the manner in which the feint, under Captain Taylor's directions, was conducted, does every credit to the Native Officer leading it on.

Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy, assures the whole of the Officers, Military, and Marine, that no part of each individual's merit, shall pass unnoticed in his report to the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) D. CAPON, LIEUT. 1st REGT.
Acting Line Adjt.

The great exertions of the Troops in constructing a battery on the summit of the Hill and giving up their Tents, Carpets and Cumlies for making sand Bags, evince in a particular manner the zeal of all, and merit the highest commendation.

The manner in which the enterprize was planned and so ably and spiritedly conducted by a Detachment not exceeding half the number of the garrison is highly creditable to Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy, and all the Officers and men of the Honorable Company's Military and Marine services employed; and it is gratifying to observe that during these operations, the success of which so much depended on the united exertions of the two branches of the service, the most perfect cordiality has existed.

Under the present General want of Medical Officers on this establishment the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to admit Mr. Graham, as an acting assistant Surgeon until the pleasure of the Honorable Court is known.

Bombay Castle 10th March 1818.

Captain T. W. Stokoe, Commanding the Independent Veteran Company, is allowed a furlough to sea on sick certificate for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle 11th March 1818.

Captain Dawnes of the 2d Battalion of Pioneers, on the Madras Establishment, is allowed a furlough to sea, for six months, from the date of his embarkation, for the recovery of his health.

The Governor in Council confirms the appointment by Brigadier General Smith C. B. of Ensign Newhouse of His Majesty's 65th Regiment to act as an Extra Aide-de-Camp on his personal Staff.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER,

MARCH 14, 1818.

Since the commencement of the present campaign in India, the accounts of the operations of our gallant armies have presented a series of splendid victories and important successes. We have already given several accounts of various affairs in which the Bombay army has borne a distinguished share, and we have this week the pleasure of continuing to add to the list.

Official accounts received from the force under Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy, state, that this gallant officer with the detachment under his command, had succeeded in gaining possession of the very strong forts of Ram Ghur and Paul Ghur, on the morning of the 4th instant. On the

evening of the 3d, the force halted at Sindighur, a village about two miles distance from the forts, and at six o'clock on the following morning advanced to the assault under a heavy fire from both forts. These two forts stand at the extreme points of an insulated mountain, distant from each other about 800 yards; and connected by a ridge, nearly perpendicular on both sides, and only broad enough at the top for a foot path. The ascent, by which our brave little detachment had to approach the forts, was so exceedingly steep the whole way up, that our troops were obliged to halt every ten minutes to take breath, and they derived great assistance, in pulling themselves up, from the bushes and projecting crags of the rocks. Having however, with most undaunted perseverance, overcome these obstacles, and gained the summit of the ridge on which Ramghur is situated, Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy formed his troops in sections, and, moving them forward at a quick pace, obtained possession of the fort in a few minutes by escalade. The enemy upon this abandoned the other fort, Paulghur, fleeing down the mountain in the direction of Russaulghur.

We understand that Paulghur being considered sufficient for the protection of the neighbouring villages, an adequate garrison has been left in it; and Ramghur has been dismantled. The gallant commanding officer would proceed with his brave troops the next day towards Russaulghur, whose fall we may soon expect to hear of. The following orders were issued on this occasion by Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy.

PAUL GHUR 4TH MARCH 1818.

DETACHMENT ORDERS.

BY LIEUTENANT COL. KENNEDY,

The commanding officer begs to return his best thanks to the officers and men of the Detachment he has the honour to command, for their cool, steady and gallant conduct in the attack and escalade of the Forts of Ram Ghur and Paul Ghur this morning. The difficulties the detachment had to encounter in climbing a hill of such an abrupt ascent, under a heavy fire from two Forts, where they were necessitated to assist themselves up by the bushes and rocks that lay in their way, reflects the highest credit on every individual engaged in this hazardous enterprize. The commanding officer cannot refrain from particularizing the names of Captain Farquharson (who was the first man that mounted the walls), Lieutenants Capon and Seymour, than whom none could have behaved with greater zeal and gallantry, during the arduous service they were engaged in this morning.

(Signed) M. KENNEDY,
Lieutenant Colonel

Official accounts from the force under another gallant officer of our army, Lieutenant Colonel Pruther, convey the important intelligence that the strong forts of Essapoor and Loghur have also fallen into our possession on the 5th March; the enemy having abandoned them: dreading probably a retaliation for the wanton and horrible murder in cold blood of the two British officers who unfortunately fell into their cowardly hands at the commencement of hostilities by Bajee Row; or panic struck at the defeat of their picquets, who had been driven in in a most dashing style by Ensign McCarthy.

Considering the great extent of the forts, and that the pathways surrounding them are very numerous (many not generally known), the escape of these garrisons, though it is to be regretted, could not have been prevented at that early stage of the investment; and the easy acquisition of these strong holds is a subject of congratulation, their means of defence being of no ordinary nature; for independent of the natural strength of Loghur, the ordnance and ammunition, as well the stores and provisions found in it, were of a superior kind.

The following document we deem so highly interesting and important, that we give it at length.

Translation of a Proclamation published by the Hon'ble Company, Sorsun sunum Usur Myantyn Ouluf or A. D. 1817.

That all persons may become acquainted with this Proclamation, and regulate their conduct accordingly, it is notified; that from the time of the assumption of the Government, by Bajee Row, sedition and rebellion prevailed in numerous shapes; that his authority was not, at any time, established in the country subject to his rule; that not very long ago, when Holkar was in a state of rebellion, he abandoned the country, & pusillanimously repaired to Bassein, where he remained dependent upon the assistance he derived from Khunderow Rastay: He then formed an alliance with the British Government; and, being joined by the troops of the Hon'ble Company, was by them re-established in his Government. The disorders and disaffection which prevailed were suppressed, and his authority was restored throughout his dominions, in the most beneficial manner. In consequence of the previous disordered state of things, followed by a famine, the country was in a most depressed condition; but it's prosperity revived under the Hon'ble Company's protection: Bajee Row however adopted the system of farming out the districts, and the farmers, on their part, made undue exactions from the inhabitants; still however the improvement of the country was materially advanced, so much so, that Bajee Row was enabled from the revenues of the country, not merely to defray the expences of the administration, and to enjoy every degree of personal tranquility and happiness, but also to amass immense wealth. The Hon'ble Company's Government did not wish to countenance claims on the Mahratta Chieftains which had long ceased to exist; it was the wish of the Company's Government that he should regulate his conduct by the principles of equity. In conformity with this feeling, the Gukwar Government despatched Gungather Shastree to Poona as it's agent to settle the matters in dispute with that Government, under the Guarantee of the Hon'ble Company; he accordingly repaired to that city, and it was expected that the discussions would be brought to a speedy termination, which would have proved infinitely to the advantage of Bajee Row; but in the mean time the Shastree was assassinated by a public Officer of Bajee Row's, on consecrated ground, at Punderpoor. At the very moment in question, the universal voice of the country, including pilgrims and all those who were on the spot, declared that it could only have been by Bajee Row's order that Trimbuckjee perpetrated that deed; but still regarding Bajee Row as an ally, ruling over a large empire, and entertaining no suspicions that he would be accessory to such a crime, the Hon'ble Company's Government contented itself with demanding the surrender of Trimbuckjee as the murderer; but as he was not immediately delivered up, as he ought to have been, a large army, belonging to the Hon'ble Company, was assembled, and Trimbuckjee was thereupon put into our possession. The expence incurred by the Hon'ble Company on this occasion was very heavy; but in consideration to the existing friendship, it preferred no demand for the same, and was satisfied to accept the person of Trimbuckjee, and to replace the alliance on the footing on which it had previously stood. Subsequently to these occurrences, Bajee Row despatched letters to foreign Chieftains, urging them to have their army in a state of preparation; whilst he excited disturbances in his own territories, and had his troops in readiness, in aid of the same system; the object of which was to plunge the Company's government into a state of war, and to expose it to injury. For the purpose of suppressing these disturbances, a British force was equipped, and marched to Poona, and the city was invested, with Bajee Row in it—At the moment Bajee Row was in our power, & a force was likewise collected, fully adequate, from it's strength, to the subjection of the country; but from the time that the treaty was signed, Bajee Row had, on all occasions, acknowledged that he owed his political existence, as well as the happiness and tranquillity he enjoyed, to the Hon'ble Company's Government, and that he was grateful for the blessings which it's protection had afforded him. His declarations to this effect were reiterated, in various shapes; and in consideration to them, a fresh treaty was concluded, in confirmation of that of Bassein, the object of which was to maintain his sovereignty, but to deprive him of the means of exciting disturbances. It was stipulated, that the five thousand horse and three thousand infantry, which Bajee Row was all along bound to furnish as auxiliaries, should be kept up by the Hon'ble Company; and to meet the expences of this force, territorial assignments were made; and from that moment the same friendly course of proceeding, which had previously existed, was renewed; and as the Pindaries had been in the yearly habit of harrassing the people, in every direction, and especially the territories of Bajee Row, which had suffered the most severely, the Company's Government determined to adopt the necessary measures for suppressing these freebooters; and Bajee Row then acknowledged, that the accomplishment of this object, would be highly beneficial to him, and promised that his army should also co operate therein. Under the cloak, however, of an assurance so satisfactory, he remitted to foreign chieftains, that treasure which the Company's protection had afforded him the means of amassing: for objects hostile to it's interests, at the same time that he put his own army in a state of equipment; whilst for the purpose of removing to a distance the British force, which was in his neighbourhood, he caused it to be joined by a body of two thousand of his cavalry, and they then marched to a remote position. Taking advantage of this opportunity, at a moment when there was neither cause for such a measure, nor any points of difference in discussion, he suddenly equipped his army, put it motion and attacked the Hon'ble company's troops; he likewise pursued a line of conduct which has never been adopted in any other country. The residence and cantonments of the British representatives were plundered and burnt; inhabitants of the company's dominions as well as travellers, passing thro' the country in the faith of existing treaties, were seized and imprisoned, whilst others were plundered; two British officers, who were on their way from Bombay, were put to death in the vicinity of Tellagaon in a manner not even practised in regard to public offenders, and the perpetrators of that crime are yet in his service. It is therefore manifestly established, that their murder could only have been in pursuance of the Paishwa's orders. Trimbuckjee Dengleea, the assassin of Gungadhur Shastree has, likewise, been recalled to his presence, and has been allowed to continue in the exercise of official functions—and hence he had fixed upon himself the assassination of the Shastree, which public opinion had all along declared could not have been committed without his sanction: he has moreover taken steps to call in the Pindaries to lay waste the country. Having thus abandoned the paramount duties of a Sovereign, for the purpose of ruining the Company's Government, that Government is satisfied, Bajee Row is unfit to reign over this Empire. Upon these grounds measures are in progress to deprive him, effectually, of all public authority and to place the Country and forts in the possession of the Honorable Company, to be governed by them. With this view a light force has been despatched in pursuit of the Paishwa; another has been appointed for the reduction of the forts; and a third has reached the neighbourhood of Umudnugur, whilst a large Army has, also, made its appearance in Khandaish. General Munro is also employed in reducing the Southern Provinces, and another force from Bombay is in the Concan, where it is engaged in settling the Country, having already reduced the forts there. In a short period, therefore, there will be nothing remaining connected with Bajee Row, and measures will be adopted by the Honorable Company's Government for the enlargement of His Highness the Raja of Sattara now in the Custody of Bajee Row, and who, when his liberation shall be effected, will be established in a principality, for the maintenance of his rank and dignity, and the rank and dignity of his Court. In prosecution of the measures thus contemplated by the Honorable Company's Government, His Highness's flag has been displayed in the fort of Sattara, and satisfactory assurances given to his Adherents. In the territories which will belong to the Muha Raja, the administration of Justice, the controul and government of the Country, will be conducted by His Highness: In the territories which will be reserved to the Honorable Company, their authority will be established, without prejudice to any Wutuns, Enams, annual allowances, charges of the temples, Alms, or the religions tenets of any sect. Whatever may be equitable will be duly enforced. The farms granted by Bajee Row being abolished, the duties will be committed to Kamavisdars, who will confine their collections to the just amount of the Revenues. Every individual will be secured against every species of tyranny and oppression. Upon this point let every person be satisfied. Those who shall be in the service of Bajee Row are to withdraw from it, and retire to their habitations in two months from this date; in failure of which their Wutuns will be seized, and ruin will be their inevitable lot. The Zumeendars (public officers) are, without delay, to send in a detailed list of those, in their respective Purgunnahs, who are in the employ of Bajee Row; continuing, also, to report those who may quit his service, and return to their homes, as they do so. No assistance is to be afforded to Bajee Row, and and no payment whatever, on account of revenue, are to be made to him. If payment be made to him, no remission will be allowed when the injury sustained by the Country, in the present year, shall be investigated. If any revenue be paid to Bajee Row, credit will not be allowed for the same, but the whole amount thereof collected. The Wutuns and lands of all those public Officers, who may afford aid or pay money to Bajee Row, will be forfeited. Dated the 11th of February 1818, or 5th of Rubecoolakheir.

This proclamation is said to have been received with feelings of great satisfaction by the inhabitants of the Concan and Dekhan.

The only paper from the other side of India, that has reached us since our last publication, is an Asiatic Mirror of the 11th February, with which we have favored; we have extracted from it all that is new or interesting.

We are informed that Orpheus, Capt. Finlay, for London, will certainly sail on the 22d instant. A bag is opened at the office of Messrs. Forbes & Co. for the receipt of letters to be sent by her, which will be closed at 5 p. m. on the 21st inst.

The Adamant, we understand, will sail for London on the 25th instant, if the remainder of her cargo of cotton arrives from the northward in the course of next week.

We copy the following articles from our Brother Editor of the Gazette.

On Sunday morning, a most impressive discourse was delivered by the Reverend George Martin A. M., applicable and alluding to the late melancholy event. A more appropriate one we never heard. The event and the reasonings on it were delivered in a tone of chastened eloquence that must, we are persuaded, have drawn the attention of every individual of the very numerous congregation that attended, to the uncertainty of this life, and the necessity of preparing for the next. The text was taken from the 4th Chapter of the Epistle General of St. James, and a part of the 4th verse, "Whereas ye know not what shall be on the morrow."

It appears that one of the American Ships on her passage to this port, spoke an American Sloop of War, who informed her, that there was a great probability, of a rupture again with Algiers.

Our Batavian correspondent informs us, that the Dutch are raising a Corps of Javans, for the purpose of taking possession of Malacca.

The Garrison of Singhur consisting of seven hundred Gosains and four hundred Arabs with some Mahrattas were allowed to march out with their arms and private property. The Gosains and Arabs are to proceed to Ellichpoor accompanied by an agent on the part of the British Government, and they are bound down not to enter any service or commit any depredations upon the roads. Hostages have been delivered over the due fulfilment of this agreement.

Mr. Elphinstone is proceeding with an auxiliary battalion & Captain Davies's Horse towards Moreishwur, for the purpose of meeting the Rajah of Sattarah.

[Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to [illegible]ers.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1818.

ARRIVAL.]—Assistant Surgeon George Sharp,—2d ult. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.]—March 8th Vigilant Armed Boat, Syrang Doss Mahomed from Surat.

10th do. Brig Ariel, Commander J. C. Batta, from Columbo the 28th January 1818.

Do. Grab Ship Asia Felix, Nacquadah Mossajee Calla from Bengal the 1st Feb 1818.

Passengers per Ariel—B. C. Ver Ploegh Esq.—Mr. Charles Tacket Mariner—Mr. S. G. Gander Mariner.

DEPARTURE.]—7th Mar. Portuguse Ship Angelic, Commander Antonio Fernandes de Silva, to Demaun.

8th Do. Ship Jessy, Capt. A. Laudale, to Bengal.

12th Do. His Highness the Gaicavars Armed Pattamar Sircoob-ow Lieut. G. Grant to Surat.

13th Do. The H. C. Cruiser, Aurora Lieut. C. J. Maillard to Persian Gulph.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 3, ship Earl Kellie, F. Hamilton, from the Isle of France 6th December.

3—ship Albion, R. Buckham, from Bristol 5th August and Madeira 27th August.

Ship Cyfron, D. Seton, from Bombay 8th December and Alepper 24th December.

5, French ship L'Esperance, V. Alquie, from Bourdeaux 25th July.

Passengers per the Albion, Buckham, from Bristol, the 5th August.

H S Budeen.

A Thelusson, and

George Morris, Esqrs. Writers.

DEPARTURE.—Feb. 1, Line of Battle ship Hastings. Commodore John Hayes, for Saugor, to complete her lading and final equipment.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.—On the 6th Feb. the Lady of I. P. Larkins, Esq. of the C. S. of a Son.

On the 30th Jan. the Lady of Captain P. Turnbull, of a Daughter.

On the 26th Jan. Mrs. Heritage, Wife of Mr. John Heritage, of the Pilot Service, of a Son.

On the 8th Feb. Mrs. Askew, of a Son.

On the same day, Mrs. M. D'Rozario of a Son.

At Monghyr, on the 30th Jan. the Lady of Lieut. Archibald Dow, of the 10th N. I. of a Daughter.

At Nagpore, on the 17th Jan. the Lady of Capt. Cave Browne, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 8th Feb. the Lady of Capt. Daniel Ross, of Howrah,—aged 37 years.

On the 7th Feb. Henry Eckford, Esq. Surgeon,—aged 24 years.

On board his Budgerow, at Chandpal Ghaut, on the 4th Feb. of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. Thomas Homeherd Baston, of Ferridpore, Indigo Planter,—aged 50 years.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—On the 11th Aug. at Gainford, Hay Clephane Esq. of the H. E. I. C. C. S. to Jane, widow of the late Col. Barnaby Boles.

On the 19th Aug. at Marylebone Church, Capt. Wm. Patterson, of the H. E. I. C. S. to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Bolton, Esq. of Westhumble Dorking.

On the 14th Aug. at Fulham, the Revd. Thomas Bisse of Portnall to Miss Charlotte Price, daughter of the late Richard Price Esq. formerly of the H. E. I. C. C. S. at Bombay.

DEATH.—Walter Croker Esq. of Corrahalla, brother of J. W. Croker, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty. He was seized with an apopletic fit on 14th Aug. at his Country Seat as he was preparing to get on horseback, and continued in the fit until the next morning, when he died.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE ON 6th FEBRUARY,

	Buy.	Sell.
Six Per Cent. Loan Obligation. Discount.....	3 0	3 8

FROM THE

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
the 27th January, 1818.

Mr. T. A. Shaw, Assistant to the Magistrate of Mirzapore.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
19th December, 1817.

Mr. C. Stuart, Assistant to the Secretary to Government, in the Territorial Department.

Mr. J. Fraser, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

19th January, 1818.

Mr. H. J. Mico[illegible] Sub-Secretary and Accountant to the Board of Commissioners, in Behar and Benares.

Mr. S. M. Boulton, First Assistant to the Board of Commissioners for the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

29d January, 1818.

Mr. J. T. Reade, Assistant to the Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares.

30th January, 1818.

Mr. A. C. Barwell, Assistant to the Salt Agent of of the 24th Pergunnahs.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, January 20, 1818.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that a Battalion of Native Infantry shall be raised for the local service of the Gorruckpore frontier, to be called 'The Gorruckpore Light Infantry Battalion,' and to consist of the following Details.

1 Major or Captain Commanding,
4 European Officers,
12 Subadars,
12 Jemadars,
72 Havildars,
72 Natives,
24 Buglers,
1200 Sepoys,

STAFF.

1 Adjutant (Non-effective),
1 Assistant Surgeon,
2 Native Doctors,
1 Serjeant Major,
1 Quarter Master Serjeant,
1 Dril Havildar, 1 Drill Naick, 1 Bugle Major, 1 Sircar. } Non-effective

The allowances and establishments of every description are to be on the same scale and footing as those of the Chumparun and other local Battalions.

The Head-Quarters of the Gorruckpore Light Infantry Battalion are to be at Gorruckpore.

The uniform of the Corps is to be the same as that of the Chumparun Light Infantry, with the exception of gold, instead of silver Lace, viz green, with black facings.

The Corps is to be formed into 2 Flank or Rifle Companies, (and armed accordingly), and 10 Light Companies

Town Troops or Ressallahs of Frontier (Irregular) Cavalry are to be formed and attached to the Gorruckpore Light Infantry, on the same scale of numbers and allowances, as those lately authorized to be raised and attached to the Ram Ghur Battalion, viz.

2 Ressaldars.
2 Naib Ressaldars,
2 Jemadars,
8 First Duffadars,
8 Second ditto,
2 Nuggarchees,
2 Nishanburdars,
160 Sowars,
1 Writer,
1 Native Doctor,
2 Farriers,
2 Bheesties.

2 Provincial Ensigns will be appointed for the duties of the Ressallahs, and to do general duty with the Corps.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is further pleased to direct, that the Gorruckpore Provincial Battalion shall be broken up; such of the Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers and Privates as shall be deemed unfit for active Field duty, are to be transferred to the Benares Provincial Corps as supernumeraries, the remainder of all ranks deemed fit for the duties of the light Corps, are to be received into it

The Adjutant and Staff attached to the present Provincial Battalion, to be transferred to the Local Corps.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to make such transfers of Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers, from other Local Corps, as will, in the first instance, complete the Gorruckpore Light Infanty to its full complement; and will issue such further subsidiary orders, as may be necessary for giving complete effect to the foregoing measures.

The following extracts from our correspondent's letters contain the whole of our news from the field during the week. The centre division of the army was expected to be broken up about the 5th instant, and the Marquis of Hastings will, it is said, proceed to Gorruckpoor, where it is supposed he will remain during the ensuing hot season. Other accounts, however, state, that His Excellency will very soon return to the Presidency.

Captain Stanhope charged with Dispatches for Europe had left Camp, but we have not heard what route he is to pursue. Captain Eden, Aid-de-Camp to Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. arrived in the Marquis' Camp on the 24th, escorted by a detachment of Skinner's Horse. He is the bearer of the Treaty concluded with Holkar. The Governor General's Camp was at Launch Ghaut on the 29th ultimo.

We are sorry to observe that accounts have reached Town of an Epidemic having broken out in General Donkin's Army. The General Camp was at Darplana, on the 6th ultimo.

The terms of the Treaty which has been concluded with the Nagpore Rajah, have not transpired, but it appears certain that he is to cede all his territory to the north of the Nerbuddah, and it is even said, a considerable portion, to the southward of that river. We have not learnt what has become of the body of Arabs who were permitted to retire unmolested from the town of Nagpore, but it is not likely, that they will resist, unsupported as they must be, any terms that may be offered to them. Letters from the Nerbuddah, state, that the Keladar of Seerinagur had rallied his forces, after his late defeat, and had taken up a strong position, in which he had determined to wait another attack.

Our latest letters from Colonel Adam's Camp, state, that the remains of Wassul Mahomed and Khureem Khan's Durrahs had, after the decisive attack, of the 14th ultimo, retired in a south easterly direction, and having eluded the troops sent to intercept them, were pushing on to the Nerbuddah.

Our letters from Nepaul give no countenance to the report, that our friendly relation with that Court were likely to be disturbed.

"*Camp, Oockar, 23d Jan.*

"I am now able to send you the particulars of Major Clarke's affair with the Pindarees, in the following extract from General Orders issued yesterday, and you will see it has been no trifling business, and in what contempt our Pindaree enemies are now held. The Order is dated the 20th—issued 22d.

"'The Commander in Chief feels it incumbent to publish to the Army, the details of an attack made by Major Clarke, with the 5th Regiment of Bengal Native Cavalry, on the remains of the united Pindaree hordes of Kurreem Khan and Wassul Mohamed, early in the morning of the 13th January.

"'The ability with which this affair was conducted, is not less conspicuous from the details before his Excellency, than from the brilliant results which crowned it.

"'It appears that Major Clarke after several hours march came within a short distance of the position, in which he had ascertained that the enemy were resting; but as this was still during the night, the Major, with excellent judgment resolved to defer the attack until there should be light enough to allow the discipline of his troops its full advantage; and he accordingly remained for three hours in the vicinity of the enemy without being discovered.

"'At 5 o'Clock, the 5th Cavalry moved forward in two columns of half squadrons, taking the Pindarees completely by surprise, and routed them with the loss of nearly one thousand killed. The pursuit was kept up for many miles with great effect, and the Regiment then returned to Lieutenant Colonel Adam's Camp, after going a distance of 60 miles in 13 hours.

"'Such decided success could only have resulted from a happy combination of steady discipline and persevering gallantry, qualities for which the 5th Native Cavalry, has always stood eminently conspicuous.

"'The Commander in Chief desires that Major Clarke, Captain Kennedy, and every officer and soldier engaged, will accept his acknowledgements and thanks for their zealous and successful exertions on the present occasion."

'They talk of introducing appointments by Brevet into the Army; and all the Officers are in high spirits, and full of the advantages of which it will be productive. His Lordship is said to have found much difficulty in rewarding merit on many occasions, and can only do it, by giving a staff appointment, which removes a man from the very situation in which he has made himself conspicuous, and in which he is perhaps most calculated to shine. Captain Fitzgerald is an instance. Sir J. Malcolm is said to have been consulted on the subject, and to have given it his decided approbation, and the measure is reported to have gone home, for the consideration of the Direction highly recommended by the Governor General, It will have one great advantage, that of affording an opportunity for young and active men to hold command.

A gallant affair is reported to have taken place lately between a Jemmadar's party and a body of Pindarees. The Jemmadar on emerging from a deep and long ravine suddenly found himself and the men under his command in the midst of the enemy, and in danger of being surrounded. Apparently unmoved by this unexpected event, he, with admirable presence of mind, is said to have turned back to the brink of the ravine, and called out to the Colonel to send up the guns, and plenty of ammunition! This ruse de guerre had the desired effect, and the Pindarees on hearing it, instantly had recourse to flight. The Jemmadar pursued them, killed sixty, and took several prisoners, without losing a man.

The Centre Division of the Army, it is supposed, will be shortly broken up, and in that event that the battering train under Major Hetzler, with 3 battalions, the whole under Brigadier General Watson, will proceed towards the Ghauts to reinforce General Marshall, now near Burieah. This force will be employed in taking the remaining refractory forts, whether occupied by the adherents of the Nagpore Rajah, or the Pindarees. It is also expected that General Brown will be directed to operate in the same quarter with his Cavalry.—Several of the Pindaree parties which had been dispersed had been seen gathering to the northward of Korah, and may attempt to regain their old haunts.

We understand that the Treaty with the Nagpore Rajah leaves his Highness exceedingly reduced in power, indeed little more than a nominal control over his dominions.

On Friday last an attempt was made to rob the office of Messrs. Hutton and Co. opposite to the Esplanade, and near to the Government House. Two Police Peons were near the premises, and endeavoured to apprehend the robbers, but one of the peons was killed on the spot, and the other severely wounded. We have not been informed of any further particulars of this horrid outrage; but every possible exertion is making by the Police, to detect the offenders. It is rumoured that some Chinese have been concerned in the affair; and we understand that this was the third attempt recently made to rob the office of Messrs. Hutton and Co. [*Ind. Gaz.*

The ship Hastings, Commodore Hayes, commander, reached Saugor on Sunday last without having met with the slightest accident in dropping down the river. Accounts from her state that she sails remarkably well, and works with great ease. The Hastings will remain some time at Saugor, to complete her equipment for England.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE TIMES.

JULY 29th.

The sale of Lord Cochrane's estate and effects, at Hollyhill, on Monday se'nnight, was numerously attended. The lawn before the house, and the roads leading to it, were thronged with chariots, barouches, and other carriages. The mansion and lands were knocked down to Mr. Haygarth, of Bath, at 10,220l. The furniture sold at high prices. Lord Cochrane was present, and publicly gave several biddings for the estate, till upwards of 10,000l. had been offered.

AUGUST 7th.

An Indiaman is now building at Ipswich, which will be launched on the 28th inst. It is the largest and finest vessel ever built there. The dimensions are, the length of the keel 154 feet, the extreme length on the deck is 195 feet, width 43 feet 3 inches and a half, height from the bottom of the hold to the upper deck, 31 feet; and rated at 1,337 tons.

MAIDSTONE, AUGUST 5.

CIVIL SIDE.—ABRAHAMS v.——CLIFFORD, ESQ.

This was an action of assault. The plaintiff, a young Israelite, who sued by his next friend, Judas Solomons, carried on the business of a slop seller at Sheerness; and the defendant, at the time of the transaction in question, was a Lieutenant-Colonel in his Majesty's service, commanding a regiment stationed at Sheerness barracks, and now gone with his regiment to India.

It appeared that the defendant, suspecting the plaintiff to have bought some regimental shirts of some of his men, contrary to the Mutiny Act, went to his shop, accompanied by a sergeant and two or three privates, for the purpose of making search. The plaintiff was at first disinclined to show his slops; but the defendant, insisting upon examining his *raggery*, found, upon turning over a bundle of old shirts, one which was instantly recognized by conspicuous marks, to belong to the regiment which the defendant commanded. Upon demand to yield up the property the plaintiff stood upon the right of possession, and said he should not part with the shirt without an equivalent. The defendant, however, appealing to military law, denounced a prosecution under the Mutiny Act, for having military stores illegally in his possession unless the shirt was given up. An altercation ensued, in which the plaintiff said "that the defendant was no gentleman to take away his property in that manner." The defendant

replied, "You d——d Jew-looking scoundrel, if it was not for such fellows as you we shou'd have no thieves;" and immediately took up the shirt, and was going off with it, when the plaintiff (determined to have a parting shot) called him "a d——d rascal." Neither military honour, nor natural feelings, could bear this compliment, and the gallant Colonel accordingly turned back and belabored poor, *Moses* with his walking-cane most unmercifully for his insolence.

The case went to the jury under the directions of the noble and learned Judge, and a verdict was found for the plaintiff—*Damages One Farthing.*

AUGUST 9th.

Lord Castlereagh was walking in his grounds at Footscray, when he met with the late accident. A large Spanish dog had fallen upon that from Wurtemberg and got it down. His Lordship pulled the former off. The smaller dog flew at his antagonist, as the latter was taken from him, and in doing so fastened upon his Lordship's fingers, which he grasped so strongly, that Lord Castlereagh was obliged to employ his other hand in opening the dog's mouth, and the fingers of that hand too are somewhat wounded. It does not appear that the animal intended to bite its master; he seized his hand as if it were part of the other dog. —*Courier.*

AUGUST, 13.

THE HON. COLONEL PONSONBY.

[Extract from Mudford's Historical Account of the Battle of Waterloo]

Among the examples of intense suffering, and miraculous escape, which the eventful history of this day disclosed, there is not one more calculated to excite our sympathy than the case of the Hon. Colonel Ponsonby, of the 12th dragoons. I have been favoured with an account drawn up by a friend of that gallant officer, to satisfy the painful curiosity of his family, taken almost literally from his own words; an account equally remarkable for its affecting simplicity and moral reflection.

Dear Lady C——, You have often wished for some written account of the adventures and sufferings of your son, Colonel Ponsonby, in the field of Waterloo: the modesty of his nature is, however, no small obstacle in the way. Will the following imperfect sketch supply its place on it comes? The battle was alluded to one morning in the library at A——, and his answers to many of the questions which were put to him are here thrown together, as nearly as I could remember in his own words:—

"The weather cleared up at noon, and the sun shone out a little just as the battle began. The armies were within eight hundred yards of each other, the videttes, before they were withdrawn, being so near as to be able to converse. At one moment I imagined that I saw Buonaparte, a considerable staff moving rapidly along the front of our line.

"I was stationed with my regiment [about 300 strong] at the extreme of the left wing, and directed to act discretionally: each of the armies was drawn up on gentle declivity, a small valley lying between them.

"At one o'clock, observing, as I thought, unsteadiness in a column of French infantry [50 by 20, (1,000), or thereabouts] which were advancing with an irregular fire, I resolved to charge them. As we were descending in a gallop, we received from our own troops on the right a fire much more destructive than their's, they having began long before it could take effect, and slakening as we drew near: when we were within fifty paces of them, they turned, and much execution was done among them, as we were followed by some Belgians, who had remarked our success.

"But we had no sooner passed through them, than we were attacked in our turn, before we could form, by about 300 Polish lancers, who had come down to their relief: the French artillery pouring in among us a heavy fire of grape shot, which, however for one of our men killed three of their own: in the melée, I was disabled almost instantly in both of my arms, and followed by a few of my men, who were presently cut down [no quarter being asked or given), I was carried on by my horse, till receiving a blow on my head from a sabre, I was thrown senseless on my face to the ground. Recovering, I raised myself a little to look round [being, I believe, at that time in a condition to get up and run away], when a lancer passing by exclaimed, 'Tu n'es pas mort, coquin!' and struck his lance through my back; my head dropped, the blood gushed into my mouth, a difficulty of breathing came on, and I thought all was over.

"Not long afterwards [it was then impossible to measure time, but I must have fallen in less than 10 minutes after the charge], a trailleur came up to plunder me, threatening to take my life. I told him that he might search me, directing him to a small side pocket, in which he found three dollars, being all I had; he unloosed my stock and tore open my waistcoat, then leaving me in a very uneasy posture, and was no sooner gone, than another came up for the same purpose. But assuring him I had been plundered already, he left me; when an officer, dringing on some troops [to which probably the trailleurs belonged], and halting where I lay, stooped down and addressed me, saying, he feared I was badly wounded: I replied that I was, and expressed a wish to be removed into the rear: he said it was against the order to remove even their own men, but that if they gained the day, as they probably would [for he understood the Duke of Wellington was killed, and that six of our battalions had surrendered], every attention in his power should be shown me. I complained of thirst, and he held his brandy bottle to my lips, directing one of his men to lay me straight on my side, and place a knapsack under my head: he then passed on into the action, and I shall never know to whose generosity I was indebted, as I conceive, for my life; of what rank he was I cannot say, he wore a blue great coat. By and by another trailleur came, and kneeled and fired over me, loading and firing many times, and conversing with great gaiety all the while; at last he ran off, saying, 'Vous serez bien aise d'entendre que nous allons nous retirer; bon jour, mon ami.'

"While the battle continued in that part, several of the wounded men and dead bodies near me were hit with the balls which came every thick in that place. Towards evening, when the Prussians came, the continued roar of the cannon along their's and the British line, growing louder and louder as they drew near, was the finest thing I ever heard. It was dusk when two squadrons of Prussian cavalry, both of them two deep, passed over me in full trot, lifting me from the ground, and tumbling me about cruelly; the clatter of their approach, and the apprehensions it excited, may be easily conceived; had a gun come that way, it would have done for me. The battle was then nearly over, or removed to a distance—the cries and groans of the wounded all around me became every instant more and more audible, succeeding to the shouts, imprecations, outcries of 'Vive l'Empereur, the discharges of musketry and cannon: now and then intervals of perfect silence, which were worse than the noise—I thought the night would never end. Much about this time, I found a soldier of the Royals lying across my legs, who had probably crawled thither in his agony; his weight, convulsive motions, his noises, and the air issuing through a wound in his side distressed me greatly, the latter circumstance most of all, as the case was my own. It was not a dark night, and the Prussians were wandering about to plunder [and the scene in Ferdinand, Count Fathom, came into my mind, though no women, I believe, were there]; several of them came and looked at me, and passed on: at length, one stooped to examine me. I told him as well as I could, [for I could say but little in German], that I was a British officer, and had been plundered already; he did not desist, however, and pulled me about roughly before he left me. About an hour before midnight I saw a soldier in an English uniform coming towards me; he was, I suspect, on the same errand. He came and looked in my face; I spoke instantly, telling him who I was, and assuring him of a reward if he would remain by me. He said that he belonged to the 40th regiment, but had missed it. He released me from the dying man; being unarmed, he took up a sword from the ground, and stood over me, pacing backwards and forwards. At 8 o'clock in the morning some English were seen at a distance; he ran to them, and a messenger was sent off to Hervey. A cart came for me I was placed in it, and carried to a farm-house, about a mile and a half distance, and laid in the bed from which poor Gordon, as I understood afterwards, had been just carried out; the jolting of the cart, and the difficulty of breathing, were very painful. I had received seven wounds; a surgeon slept in my room, and I was saved by continual bleeding, 120 ounces in two days, besides the great loss of blood on the field.

"The lances, from their length and weight, would have struck down my sword long before I lost it, if it had not been bound to my hand. What became of my horse know not; it was the best I ever had.

"The man from the Royals was still breathing when I was removed in the morning, and was soon after taken to the hospital.

"Sir Denis Pack said, the greatest risk he run the whole day was in stopping his men, who were firing on me and my regiment, when we began to charge. The French make great clamour in the action, the English only shout.

"Much confusion arose and many mistakes, from similarity of dress. The Belgians, in particular, suffered greatly from their resemblance to the French, being still in the very same clothes they had served in under Buonaparte."

AUGUST 14,

Lord Cochrane passed through Canterbury for Dover early in the morning of Sunday last. Report states, that his lordship is proceeding to join the ship which is to convey him on his cruise to South America.—*Evening paper.*

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE.—On Tuesday noon, as Lord ERSKINE, accompanied by a lady, was driving in an open carriage into Holborn from Fleet-street, the crowd of carriages which at that time was passing along Holborn-bridge occassioned a temporary stoppage of the vehicles that were proceeding through Fleet-market. Among those was one of the description called a taxcart, driven by a man said to be a baker, who had been in the rear, and who endeavoured to break out of the line, and push forward immediately before his lordship. Lord Erskine stretching out his whip before the cart horse's head, and with no more force, it appeared, than was proper to intimate a wish to restrain the intended irregularity, was instantly assaulted by the driver with a violence and ferocity which the feelings of a man cannot bear to recite, or reprobate in terms of adequate indignation and abhorrence. The infuriated ruffian respected neither sex, nor rank, nor age; but repeated his attacks upon the lady and his lordship, till the instrument of his outrage became broken in his hands. The demeanour of his lordship during the whole of the affair was in all respects becoming his distinguished rank and character. He received the addresses of such gentlemen as rushed forward in his defence, who were witnesses of the assault, to enable him to have recourse to the only power to which it was befitting him to appeal—the power of those laws which he had long been used to plead with unrivalled force, and has since administered with undisputed equity.—*Morning paper.*

AUGUST 15,

ANIRIM.

CARRICKFERGUS ASSIZES, AUGUST 1.

Henry M'Ilvena was indicted for feloniously assaulting Mary M'Ilwane, and violating her person.

Mary M'Ilwane said, that she was in Portglenone, at a fair, on the 6th May last, where she was invited by William Irwin, son to the man in whose house she and her mother lodged, to a dance in the house of one Diamond, publican; Irwin and others prevailed on her to drink till she was a little tipsy; that Irwin then decoyed her into a bed-room, when he fastened the door, and choaked her so, that she could not make sufficient noise to bring assistance, till he had succeeded in violating her; that Mrs. Diamond, hearing her struggling, burst open the door and rescued her; she then sent her to the house of Sarah Dobbin, who keeps lodgers; that Irwin, M'Ilvena the prisoner, and several others, called to Sarah Dobbin to turn out the——, or they would pull her house down; that Dobbin endeavoured to put her out, but she clung to the door-posts, and prayed for Jesus sake that she would let her remain; but Dobbin's son came and forcibly thrust her out among the mob, and that Henry M'Ilvena and others carried her away by force to a place called the Bishop's avenue, about a mile from Portglenone, she shouting all the time for help; that one took her by the head, and one by the feet, and threw her over the hedge, and that M'Ilvena and others followed her; that there she was again by force thrown down, and her person violated by M'Ilvena: that he then called to others, by name, to use her in the same manner; and that then John M'Quillian and Wm. M'Illain did also violate her by force, and that four other persons, whose name she did not then know, did in like manner violate her by force. She has since heard and believes them to be Daniel Dempsy, Charles Diamond, John M'Ateer, and William M'Peake; that from the injury and abuse she received she was scarcely able to get home, and that she was obliged for many days after to keep her bed, and that she is not yet recovered; her clothes were in Court and would show for themselves.

And. M'Laughlin said, that Nancy Mulholland came to his house about eleven o'clock, and said she had been trying without success to give assistance to Mary M'Ilwane, and that she often heard her call on him by name to come to her relief; that he went in company with another woman to a place called the Bishop's avenue; that he heard her calling aloud for help long before he came to the place; that on coming near the crowd M'Ilvena met him, shook hands with him and advised him not to interfere: that witness pressing nearer saw several people having hold of Mary M'Ilwane[(who called to him for help); several of them began pushing him back, and swearing if he would not be quiet and go away that they would take his life; and he seeing no probability of success, and thinking his life in danger, retired; knew Mary by her coming to him with flax to dress; he is a hackler.

Ann M'Ilwane, mother to the prosecutrix, said, that she came home the morning after her daughter was abused, when she found her not as well as usual; and upon inquiry she told her mother what had happened; she examined her daughter, and found her in a most deplorable state; her clothes were all torn to pieces.

John Kane said, Mary M'Ilwane and her mother had lived in his house for three months, they were very industrious and regular, and never saw either of them drunk; the reason they left his house was that he was hampered for room; they went to lodge at Irwin's.

The prisoner made no material defence. He produced a witness to prove Mary M'Ilwane to have been drunk, and to be a girl of bad character; which was counterbalanced and done away by the character she had received from her landlord, John Kane, and the neighbours where she had lived.

The Hon. Justice Osborne then charged the jury, recapitulating the evidence, and commenting at some length on the enormity of the crime, the circumstances under which it was committed, and the defence of the prisoner.

The jury, after half an hour's consideration, found him guilty.

The learned Judge then passed the awful sentence of the law upon the prisoner, that he be hanged by the neck till dead on Saturday the 30th August.

We understand that the necessary steps have been taken to secure the remainder of the ruffians concerned in this diabolical crime.

AUGUST, 18.

All France, according to the papers, was in full expectation of the Prince who was to come; but now came a Princess for whom the prepared speeches and ceremonies would not quite suit. However, it was proper to rejoice at the presence of a Princess, and the Mayor of Rouen helped himself by the happiest turn that ever an inventive Frenchman hit upon. His proclamation begins thus: —Inhabitants of Rouen, Heaven has given to the Prince whom we expected, a Sister!"—*Bremen Gazette, August.*

PETERSBURGH, JULY 23.

The erection and active support of schools in the whole extent of the empire, of universities and other establishments for the sciences, for which the nation are indebted to the wisdom and liberality of the Emperor Alexander, since his accession to the throne, has already produced the most beneficial results.

Even in the most remote districts, among the uncultivated regions of Siberia, there has been diffused and awakened, by means of these schools, a desire for learning and instruction, and a taste for mental improvement, as the following facts from the Government of Irkutsk, which are published officially by the Board of National Education, will show —"A peasant named Rowoscheff, of the village Wolostom-sk, has expended there 5,000 rubles in erecting a building for a school, 565 for supporting it for 5 years, and 4 2 for the purchase of books and other necessary articles. Another person of the name of Ramanoff, of the 12th class, has contributed for the support of a school for five years 2 825 rubles, and for the purchase of literary aids 533. Another head of a village advanced for the building of a school 1,000 rubles, and for its maintenance for six years 2,200. Another of the name of Ehamskoff, together with his assistant, Ehaltanoff, have contributed a house for a school worth 3,000 rubles, for supporting it five years 550, and for the purchase of literary aids 492.

AUGUST, 19.

MONMOUTHSHIRE ASSIZES.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

James Harry, alias Harris, stood capitally indicted for the wilful murder of Elizabeth his wife on the 30th of March last, in the parish of Dixtone, in the county of Monmouth; and the indictment charged the murder to have been committed in three ways; first, by striking her on the temple with a large stone; secondly, by thrusting a cap into her throat; and lastly, by throwing her into a certain pit and covering her over with earth, thereby producing suffocation. The prisoner, who is an athletic man 45 years of age, on being arraigned by Mr. Tomes, the clerk of the indictment, pleaded not guilty.

Margaret Goff deposed, that she lives at the Buckholt, about 300 yards from the prisoner's house; she remembered the deceased ever since she was a child. In the summer of the last year the prisoner came home to the deceased; previous to that time she had lived alone; she gained her living by attending persons lying-in and by sewing. Witness met her at Monmouth in January last; she went before a magistrate; on her return home witness and Ann Evans sat up with her; she did not go to bed. The prisoner abused her very much; the deceased had a very aggravating tongue. In the morning, when the prisoner came down, he went towards the deceased and doubling his first put it up in her face; he told her to fetch all her clothes home, and show them to him when he came in at night. He also told her to fetch her wheat home, take it to the mill, and get it ground, and make him some bread by 12 o'clock., or he would kick her to pieces; he knew his duty, and he would make her know her's. He would make her better or worse, or he would go to gaol or to ——. He then went to his work.

Mrs. Hannah Howell, on the evening of last Palm Sunday, about 6 o'clock, saw him on Mr. Phillip's land near her house; he stood there from half an hour to three quarters of an hour. She talked with him. Knows the place where the body of the deceased was found; when the prisoner went away, he went in that direction. There was no path that way.

William Jones lives close to the cottage of the prisoner. Saw the deceased on Sunday, the 30th of March, coming from church about 3 o'clock. Did not see her again that evening, nor did he hear any noise that night. The following morning witness heard the prisoner at work in his garden between 3 and 4. Never before heard him at work so early. It was moonlight. About 5 o'clock the prisoner came to witness's house, and asked him if he had heard any noise in the night, or heard any body calling; he told him "no." He said then that his wife had been called in the night by some woman or girl, who asked her to go to the [illegible] vious to her going she went up to him [illegible] do what he could in the garden, for [illegible] home for some time. On the Tuesday night following, witness met the prisoner [illegible] they got talking about his wife. The [illegible] did not know what to think had become [illegible] said, "James, it looks very awkward [illegible] don't know what to do about it." [illegible] went on the Sunday night to the [illegible] Philips, to see what ground was to [illegible] toes; and afterwards, coming back [illegible] met with a girl on the road; she came up [illegible] ner's] house, and going into the garden [illegible] to him, "There's a girl coming to look for me; [illegible] must go out either to night or in the morning." "James," said witness, "did you not know where she was going?" and he replied he did not. Witness said that was very odd; upon which the prisoner said he did not [illegible] the house to see. Witness then asked him if she [illegible] clothes with her? He said he did not know [illegible] there were some of her foul clothes littering [illegible] Witness then asked him what time she went [illegible] said," near eight o'clock as I can judge."

Robert Jones, son of the last witness, deposed much to the same effect.

John J nes lives at the Buckholt: remembers on Monday, the 31st of March, returning from Monmouth towards home; he passed the prisoner, who was at work by the road-side hedging. As he passed by, he ask d witness if he had seen his old woman: witness said "No;" and asked him if she was gone out. The prisoner said, that after she came out from Newton church; she went to look at a headland of ground to set potatoes on, and that she was going from thence to Monmouth to help Mr. Burlow, an innkeeper, at the assizes. On the Wednesday morning following he saw him again, as he was going to Monmouth, when he asked him again if he had seen his old woman, and he said, "No." On the Monday following witness saw him at the Priory Farra, when he repeated the same question, and wit-ness said, "No; in the name of God hasn't she come home yet?" The prisoner answered in the negative, when witness asked what sort of humour she was in when she went away, and he replied, "As good as ever she was." Witness then said, "There's no fear of her coming home."

Mary Meredith knew the deceased; saw her on Palm Sunday at Newton-church, about half-past three; observed the gown, bonnet, and shawl she had on; saw these things since, when she was examined before the Coroner's jury: she walked with her about half way down the Buckholt. On the Sunday after [Easter Sunday] saw the prisoner at his own door; he called to her, and said he wanted to speak with her. She went to him, and he went in and sat on a chair. She asked him what he wanted? and he said he had lost his old woman, and could not think what was become of her. He then repeated the same tale to this witness which he had to the others, respecting her having gone to the assizes.

Joseph Meredith is employed to take care of the fences in the Cross-wood. On Thursday, the 10th of April last, he went towards that wood. As he passed close to the wood, he observed some trampling near a bit of a gap in the hedge. He looked down into the ditch, and saw the appearance of a grave. The mould had been dug to about the length of a human figure, and was covered over with leaves and grass. He had a hacker in his hand; and on descending into the ditch, he pushed the hacker into the mould to see if it had been lately moved; he found that it had, and he went up to James James's house, and borrowed a spade, with which he went to the spot, and dug the mould up, and at last came to a person's bare knee, about a foot and half in the ground; he went on till he saw the leg and foot. He then went to see for James James, and on finding him, they returned to the wood together, and witness showed James what he had discovered. James took the spade to see if he knew the person. He dug until he came in sight of the hair; he then with his hands pulled the mould off the face, when they both recognized it to be Elizabeth Harry, the deceased. They then covered the body up again and went in search of the prisoner. They borrowed a gun, and went up to the prisoner, who was hedging on the road side. James, pointing the gun at him, said, "you'er my prisoner." The prisoner said, "have you been to plough to day? James said, "that's not what I want with you." The prisoner rejoined, "have you been to plough for all that?" James said, "I have not; you are my prisoner." The prisoner said, "you're in fun, be'ent you?" James said, "you have lost your wife, ha'nt you?" "Yes, said the prisoner, "I have." James then exclaimed, "we both know where to find her; she's murdered and buried in the ditch." "Buried in the ditch! dear my heart," said the prisoner, "who could have put her there?" Witness then went round, and said to the prisoner, "you must come along with me to Monmouth." He said, "I'll take my tools to the house: do you go on down the road, and I'll meet you." Witness said they would go with him, on which he said, "I am innocent. I can take my oath I am innocent; I can clear myself; I have put your mother and several of the neighbours to look after her. They can clear me." He added, "when I went up from dinner on Sunday evening from the Priory, I gave her a pound note to buy some stuff to make a pair of breeches. She was to have the remainder for herself. She seemed to be well pleased with it, and went away in as good a humour as ever I saw her. It was about 20 minutes before eight, as near as I can judge." Witness and Jones then took him down before the mayor. After that, witness went back with several other people to take the body up. Witness dug the mould off. There was nothing on the body but the shift, which was drawn half way up her waist. A cap lay near her cheek saturated with blood. It was rumpled up. On taking her out of the ground, he observed a wound upon the right ear about an inch and half long. They then wrapped her up in a blanket, and carried her back to her own house.

Cross-examined.—The body was found about half a mile from the prisoner's house. In going from the house to the place in which the body was deposited, they had to cross three hedges. From the grave to the high road it was also nearly half a mile. A person might have come across from the high road to the grave. The body was of a blueish colour. How long it had lain he could not judge. The prisoner made no resistance; but immediately surrendered.

Re-examined.—The spot where the body was found could be seen from the prisoner's house. The earth had the appearance of not having been moved for a week or ten days. Mrs. Harry was between 40 and 50 years of age: a small figure.

James James corroborated the testimony of last witness.

Anne Evans sat up with the deceased, with Margaret Goff, on the night stated by her; she lived with her father in a cottage opposite to that of the deceased; on Palm Sunday morning she heard some scolding in the prisoner's house, but heard no voice but that of the deceased; she called on witness between 2 and 3 o'clock to go to church with her; witness noticed her gown, bonnet, and shawl: should know these things if she saw them again; she often saw the clothes of the deceased, and knew her to have bonnets, 8 gowns, 8 petticoats, and other articles; the deceased called witness to show her the shawl she wore on the day in question, when she brought it; she had another shawl, which was now in court; witness was looking at her clothes in the house, before the body was brought home; the deceased always kept the key of her trunk, in which she kept her clothes, in her own possession; she never would let the prisoner have it, the key was found in the prisoner's box; witness found in the house all the gowns she had ever seen the deceased, as well as the shawl she had been dressed in on Palm Sunday; the latter was folded up in the prisoner, with a silk handkerchief which she wore to church. Witness missed nothing except petticoat and a blanket. Witness knew she slept without sheets; witness knew that she did not sleep with her husband: witness saw the floor of the room in which the deceased slept when she slept with her husband: she observed several spots of blood—one very large spot appeared to have been wiped: there was enough of blood remaining, however, to convince her that the blood: this was about a foot from the end of the bed: there was blood in two or three places on the side: there was a spot about the size of a pea, near the bed's head, upon the wall: there was also a spot and a bit of a streak against the door-post and wall, about a foot from the ground. That door was close at the bottom of the stairs. It was plain blood. There was a large body place on the stairs, about half way down, that appeared to have been wiped. The wall was white-washed, and the wash seemed to have been rubbed off. Saw the prisoner hanging out some clothes to dry on the Tuesday after the disappearance of the deceased. The shoes which the deceased wore at church were under the bed; and all the clothes which witness had ever seen her wear were found in the house. The marks of blood were very fresh.

Martha Evans lived with her father at the Buckholt at the time alluded to; was well acquainted with the deceased previous to the prisoner coming home; heard the deceased give the prisoner a great scolding on the morning of Palm Sunday; heard no other voice but her's; saw her at six o'clock the same evening going for a pitcher of water; she was then dressed as she had seen her going to church in the afternoon, with the exception of her shawl. Saw her again the 10th of April last, dead. Witness examined the house, and found all the clothes she had ever seen her wear, and especially those which she had seen her wear on Palm Sunday—her bonnets as well as her shawls. Witness examined the ticking of the bed in the inner room; it was very damp down the side, and rather redder where the dampness was than elsewhere; it appeared to have been sponged over. There was a shirt on the bed in the outer room, the sleeves and bosom were very damp; there was blood upon the gusset under the arm; the bosom and sleeves had been washed, and there were still marks of blood visible: the gusset had not been washed. Examined the room the next morning by daylight, and saw stains of blood on the wall, near the head of the bed, in the outer room. There were no curtains to the bed: on the posts of the banister going down stairs, she saw the marks of three bloody fingers.

Mr. Fairfax Moresby was formerly a capt in in the navy. On the day the deceased was found he went to the cottage of the prisoner, and made some examinations. He returned the next morning, and renewed his observations. In the first chamber he saw various marks; only one was decisive. It was about three feet from the foot of the bed: it was about the circumference of a sixpence, with several smaller splashes about it; that he was of opinion was blood. There were other marks much larger. On the wall, going up, there was one very vivid mark of blood, about the size of a pea. It was a small spot of congealled blood, and had not been there above 24 hours. The whole of that face of the wall had clearly been white washed, and this spot seemed to have been cast there by accident. On the door posts were streaks of blood. He should say on going into the house that it had the appearance of a mop dipped in blood having been dragged along. The floor was much trodden on by people who had gone up the night before. Saw a shirt, the sleeves and breast of which had been washed. There were stains on both sleeves and bosom. Saw a piece of rug that was shown to him. The marks of blood near the middle of the room had apparently been there some days.

Mr. Lorimer, and John Jones, sergeant of mace to the corporation of Monmouth, gave similar evidence.

Richard Price produced a shirt, which he saw picked up by John Roberts in the prisoner's bed-room on the 10th of April. He also produced the piece of rug already described, a cap, and some cotton stockings. These he received from W. Combs, the beadle. He also had a gown, a shawl, a bonnet, and a pair of shoes, which he saw taken from the prisoner's house; and a piece of ticking which Mr. Lorimer cut from the bed.—William Combs was at the prisoner's house on the Friday, and found a pair of stockings in a box along with some damp linen. These stockings he gave the last witness. When he saw them, the lower part of the leg alone was damp. There were spots on those stockings.

Mr. Lorimer, Ann Evans, and other witnesses, on examining the articles, said they were the same which they had described in their testimony.

Mr. Moresby looked at the shirt; it was the same he saw on the bed; it was stained both on the sleeves and bosom.

Mr. Prosser, a surgeon, proved that the wound on the head was sufficient to produce death.

The case for the prosecution was here closed.

Mr. Justice Park now asked the prisoner what he had to say in his defence. He put in a written paper, which was read. It was evidently written by the attorney of the prisoner—it had the prisoner's mark to it, and was witnessed by the gaoler.

Mr. Justice Park, in summing up, directed the attention of the Jury to the conduct of the prisoner when he was apprehended; instead of exhibiting, those feelings of horror, which the discovery that was made to him, for the first time, might have been expected to excite, he seemed anxious alone to assert his own innocence; and to advert to those inquiries which he had been previously making respecting the deceased, and which he now seemed to think would operate as conclusive testimony that he could not have been the murderer.

The jury, after a few minutes' consultation, returned a verdict of Guilty.

Mr. Justice Park immediately proceeded to pass the dreadful sentence of the law in the most awful and impressive manner, expressing his approbation of the verdict of the jury, which he said was most righteous, as no person who had heard the long and painful inquiry in which they had been engaged could entertain a doubt of the prisoner's guilt. The prisoner was ordered to be executed on Monday (yesterday).

Throughout the pathetic and impressive address of the Judge he remained unmoved, except by an occasional inclination of his head.

The Duke of Beaufort and Lord Somerset were upon the bench, and the court throughout was crowded to excess.

The trial lasted from 8 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon.

The prisoner, it appears, during the 14 years he was absent from his wife, was a labourer in Worcestershire and Herefordshire, and had amassed upwards of 300l. which he had placed in the Worcester Bank, in the name of James Harris, which led to his being indicted in this name. The remainder of his property was worth about 300l. more, which he assigned, previous to his trial, to his brother, his sister, and his son, a young man of good character, about twenty years of age. He was extremely avaricious, and it is supposed his avarice induced him to preserve those evidences of his guilt which were found in his house. Had they been destroyed, his guilt would not have been so apparent.

August, 22.

Lord W. Russell, son to the Duke of Bedford, has been at Paris two days with his wife, the niece of the Marquis of Hastings. This lady is reckoned one of the finest women in England.

August, 25.

Execution of James Harry.—On Monday morning last this wretched man, whose trial will be found in the Times of Tuesday last, paid the forfeit of his existence on the gaol of Monmouth, in the presence of several thousand spectators. No sooner was the unhappy culprit convinced that he had no mode of escape in this world, than he sunk into a sullen apathy and the whole of Saturday resisted every attempt to awaken his mind to a due sense of the dreadful situation in which he stood. His brother, his son, and his friends, were alike regarded by him as obtrusive, and were forbade his presence. Avarice, as we before stated, seemed to be his ruling Passion, and the loss of the worldly property in amassing which he had derived so much pleasure seemed to have solely occupied his mind. From the first of his apprehension, so much reliance did he place on the all-powerful influence of money and so confident was he that "gold from law would take out the sting," that he declared his confident expectation of escape; a confidence which was strengthened by the promise of some minor practitioner of the law who assured him that for money he would procure witnesses to swear a clear and unquestionable alibi. When Mr. Stokes, the attorney, of Claremont, was called in to aid, he unfolded the plan which had been suggested to him; but that gentleman instantly deprecated so foul a scheme, and expressed, in becoming terms of indignation, his horror at the conduct of the man by whom it had been suggested. The prisoner at length placed himself entirely at the disposal of Mr. Stokes, and resolved to rest upon what he considered the self-evident proofs of his innocence which his feigned anxiety for the loss of his wife had furnished. The verdict of the jury, however, blasted his hopes, and in proportion to the belief which he cherished of certain acquittal his condemnation produced a corresponding depression. At length, by the unremitting efforts of the chaplain of the goal, his soul was awakened to a sense of futurity, and he was induced to confess his guilt. He admitted the justice of his sentence, and acknowledged the fact of his having murdered his hapless wife, under circumstances, however, he said, on her part, of great aggravation. It appeared from his statement, that he killed her on the Sunday night by a blow on the temple with some heavy instrument, but not the stone produced on the trial; and when her spirit had fled for ever, he employed himself in clearing up those traces of the deed which her flowing blood produced. Having at length partially accomplished this work, he secreted the body under the bed, and in the garden buried some of those clothes with which he had been performing his terrific labours. Thus matters rested till the succeeding night, when he went forth to the Cross-wood side, and there dug the grave, in which he immediately deposited the remains of the deceased, hoping that by the course of conduct which he had adopted he should avert suspicion, until he should be enabled to depart from a spot which his conscience now rendered peculiarly terrible. The place in which the murder was committed is extremely wild and picturesque; situate in the bosom of several lofty hills, and surrounded by wood, it affords ample food for visionary speculation, in which the few inhabitants of the country are but too much disposed to indulge. A strong degree of superstition seems still to prevail among those poor people, and even now scarce a lone cot is to be met, in the front of which may not be seen nailed a rude cross, which the occupant imagines is an invincible barrier against evil spirits. The cottage of Harry at present remains closed, and the surrounding cottagers there imagine they hear the dying groans of its late inmate.

WARWICK ASSIZES, Friday, Aug. 8.

TRIAL OF ABRAHAM THORNTON FOR THE MURDER OF MARY ASHFORD.

So great was the public curiosity to hear this trial, that the street in front of the County-hall was crowded before 7 o'clock. When the gates were opened at 8, the rush was tremendous. At that hour, precisely, Mr. Justice Holroyd entered the court, and the trial commenced. The prisoner, a builder and bricklayer, is about 5 feet 7 inches in height; his natural thickness is greater than common, but his excessive corpulency has swollen his whole figure into a size that rather approaches to deformity. His face is swoln and shining, his neck very short and very thick, but his limbs are well proportioned. He was well dressed, in a long black coat, yellow waistcoat, coloured breeches, and stockings. His countenance seemed unmoved during the whole trial. Mr. Clarke, Sergeant Copley, and Mr. Perkins, were counsel for the prosecution; Mr. Reader and Mr. Reynolds for the prisoner.

In order to make the evidence intelligible, it may be proper to give the following description of the scene where the mysterious and melancholy subject of inquiry took place:—

Langley, where Mary Ashford lived with her uncle Coleman, is north-east of Birmingham; Tyburn, where the dance was on the 25th May, is also north-east, but not so far north as Langley: it is upon the great Chester road; Castle-Bromwich, where Thornton lived with his father, is north of Birmingham, but not so far north as Tyburn, and much further east. Mary Ashford, in going from Langley to Birmingham, passed through Erdington. Between Langley and Erdington she crossed the Chester road. The public way would be by Pens-mill-lane, south west, and by Bell lane, turning off at right angles and leading due south through Erdington. But in the angle between these two lanes are the fields that form the scene of this trial. Coming from Langley to Erdington along Pensmill-lane, a foot-path appears on the inside of the hedge, on the left; on the right is Pens-mills, and a little further on the houses occupied by Reynolds and Lavell. The path runs for some space parallel with the lane; when it comes to the third field from the angle field (that is, the field of which one side is to Bell-lane, and the other to Pensmill-lane) it runs a perfect diagonal through it, cuts off a segment of the next field and then goes straight on by the end of the other two fields till it falls into Bell-lane. The third field to the corner field, that is, the fourth in the series of fields along Pens mill-lane, through which the path goes from corner to corner, had been just ploughed and harrowed at the time of this event. The adjoining field towards Langley was in grass; the path runs straight by the north end of it, and a few paces from the path, close by the hedge that separated it from the harrowed field, is the pit where the body was found. Tyburn is south of Langley, and immediately on the Chester road. As you go along westward on that road you cut Bell-lane at right angles, almost at equal distances from Erdington on the left and Pensmill-lane on the right. On the north side of the road, and in Bell-lane, lives old Coleman the grandfather. Castle-Bromwich where Thornton lived, is also on the Chester road, but considerably to the eastward, and rather south of Tyburn; it is nearly as far south as Erdington. The road from Birmingham to Erdington is north-west; to Castle Bromwich north-east. In going from Erdington to Castle-Bromwich one does not go near the fields where the murder was committed.

The prisoner was arraigned upon a charge of having assaulted Mary Ashford, and throw her into a pit, in which she was drowned: he was also arraigned upon the coroner's inquisition finding him guilty of the murder. He pleaded not guilty. When the jury were named, William Smith was objected to and excluded: the following persons were sworn:—John Brooks, George Hughes, Thomas Pope, John Harrison, Isaac Green, Joseph Johnson, William Bennett, John Hallyburn, George Stanley, Thomas Johns, John Tibbets, and Joseph Bird.

Mr. Clake opened the case to the Jury in terms to the following effect:—

Gentlemen,—Mary Ashford, a young woman of irreproachable character down to the event which terminated in her death, was on the 27th of May last found drowned in a pit near Erdington. The task is imposed upon you to find whether the prisoner had thrown her in to that pit. The following facts are to be laid before you in evidence:—The unfortunate young woman went on the 26th from her uncle's at Langley, where she lived, to Birmingham. On her way she called upon Hannah Cox, at Erdington, and arranged that she should be back early in the evening to go to a dance at Tyburn. This was an annual feast, and a dance always followed. She was not in the habit of attending dances but she did attend at this dance. The prisoner was there, admired the figure and general appearance of Mary Ashford, and was heard to say, "I have been intimate" (I won't use the coarse expression he made use of) "with her sister, and I will have connexion with her, though it should cost me my life." He accompanied her from the dancing-room, and was seen with her at a stile about 3 in the morning. At 4 she called at her friend Cox's, and was calm, composed, and in good spirits. On her leaving Erdington at this time, between 4 and 5 in the morning of the 27th, the fatal deed was done which now forms the subject of your inquiry. Gentlemen, it will be shown to you that the footsteps of a man and a woman were traced from the path through a harrowed field by which she was going towards Langley. These footmarks exhibited proofs of running, chasing, and struggling. They at length led to a stop where a distinct impression of the human figure was found, and a large quantity of coagulated blood was also discovered; in the same place, were seen the marks of a man's knees and toes. From that spot, the blood was distinctly traced for a considerable space on the grass by the side of the path way towards the pit where the body was found: but along with this blood no footstep was traced. There was dew upon the grass, consequently had any foot gone along there the dew would have been brushed away. It appeared plainly as if a man had walked along the footway carrying a body, from the extremity of which the blood dropped upon the grass. At the edge of the pit, her shoes, her bonnet, and her bundle were found, but only one footstep could be seen there, and that was a man's. It was deeply impressed, and seemed to be that of a man who thrust one foot forward to heave the body he had in his arms into the pit. When her body was examined, there were marks of laceration upon it, and both her arms had the visible marks of hands as if they had pressed them with violence to the ground: in her stomach some duck weeds were found, which prove that she breathed after she had been thrown into the water, but the small quantity merely shows that she had not previously been quite dead. The evidence of a skilful surgeon will show that down to this violence she had been a virgin. It is therefore natural to suppose that the violent agitation and outrageous injury of such an assault stunned her and deprived her of animation for the moment; that in this state she was thrown into the water; and that the animation restored for a moment, was instantly cut off by drowning. Hitherto, however, the prisoner is not connected with the act; but you will not only find him with her at 3 o'clock, you will also find by his own admission that he was with her at 4. You will find the marks of the man's shoes in the running and struggling correspond exactly to his. You will find his own admission that he was intimate with her, and this admisson made, not before the magistrate, never till the evident proofs were discovered on his clothes: her clothes, too, afford most powerful evidence. At her friend Cox's, at 4 in the morning, she put off her dancing dress, and put on the dress in which she had gone to Birmingham. The clothes she put on there, and which she had on at the time of her death, are all over bloody and dirtied. The surgeon will tell you that the congulated blood could not have proceeded except from violence. Therefore the case appears to have been, that he had paid attention to her during the night—shown perhaps those attentions which she might naturally have been pleased with, and particularly from one her superior in life; but that afterwards he waited for her on her return from Erdington, and first forcibly violated her, and then threw her apparantly lifeless body into the pit. It will be attempted to show you, that he returned home, and that some other person must have met her, and brought her to the dismal end she met with: but, gentlemen, as footsteps were traced through the harrowed field to a stile leading to his father's by the very course he took, and he admits an intimacy with her, that is a circumstance of the utmost importance; and you will bear in mind, that he did not admit this till the proofs were adduced against him. (Here Mr. Reader expostulated with Mr. Clarke for making such observations). Gentlemen, the evidence will be laid before you. From it you will form your judgment, and I desire you to lay out of view every thing that I may have said, unless it shall be confirmed by the learned Judge who presides at this trial.

Hannah Cox, examined by Sergeant Copley.—I live in Erdington, at Mr. Machin's: I always sleep at my mother's, Mrs. Butler: I was acquainted with Mary Ashford: Langley-heath, where she lived, is about three miles from Erdington: William Coleman, her grandfather, lives at the top of Bell lane, near Mr. Freeman's (immediately to the north of the Chester road). About 10 o'clock, on Monday morning, the 26th May, Mary Ashford called for me: she came to Mr. Machin's, and I went with her to my mother's: she was going to Birmingham, to the market: she had on a pink cotton frock, a straw bonnet and straw fillet ribands, black stockings and half boots; she had a clean frock, a white spencer, and a pair of white stockings, in a bundle, which she left at my mother's for putting on to go that night to the dance at Tyburn, in Daniel Clarke's house: Tyburn is between 2 and 3 miles from Erdington: I saw her again about 6 o'clok in the evening: she changed her dress: she put on a coloured frock: I fetched her a new pair of shoes from the shoemaker: we set out to the dance between 7 and 8: I remained with her about a quarter of an hour in the dan-

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cing-room: I left the house between 11 and 12: I waited at the bridge for her: Benjamin Carter came out to me: Carter went in to look for Mary Ashford: she came, and Mr. Thornton (the prisoner) with her: all 4 walked on westward by the Chester road, Mary Ashford and Mr. Thornton first, Benjamin Carter and I after them. Carter left me, and went back to the dancing room. I walked with them to a place between Reeves's and The Old Cuckoo's (Potter's): I then walked on before them, and took the road to the left, to Erdington, and saw no more of them. I was knocked up by Mary Ashford at 20 minutes before 5 by my mother's clock. The clock was too fast (11 minutes, as afterwards proved). She was calm and in good spirits; she changed her dress, all but her shoes; she put on her former dress, a part of which was a scarlet spencer; she put her boots in her pocket handkerchief; a napkin contained her marketing things and clothes. She might have remained a quarter of an hour, but that was the utmost of it. She stood up while putting on her stockings.

Cross-examined by Mr. Reader.—Mary Ashford's father is a gardener in Erdington. She said she had slept at her grandfather's since she had parted with me. She said Mr. Thornton had stopt a good bit with her, and was gone home.

By the Court.—Mary Ashford had told me, when we were coming home, she was going to her grandfather's.

Benjamin Carter, a farmer's son in Erdington, examined by Mr. Perkins, concurred with the former witness so far as their evidence came in contact. He saw Mary Ashford dancing with the prisoner a few minutes before they left the room to go away.

John Hompidge, examined by Mr. Clarke.—I was on the night of the 26th of May at Mr. Reynold's, in Pens-mill-lane (near Webster's-place, and on the opposite side of the road from the path that leads towards Bell-lane). At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 27th I heard some persons talking. I stayed till a quarter before three, and continued to hear the conversation, till then. As I was leaving Reynold's I saw the prisoner and a woman at the top of the foredrift, at the stile. The stile leads to Bell-lane (the extremity of the pathway & considerable distance from Reynold's). The prisoner and I exchanged the salutation "good morning." I don't know who the woman was; she held her head down, and seemed as if she would not be known. I left them standing against the stile.

Cross-examined by Mr. Reynolds.—The pit is about 100 yards from the place where I saw them. Thomas Reynolds's family consists of himself and his daughter; I left the daughter up.

By the Court.—I was courting the daughter.

Thomas Ashbury, examined by Sergeant Copley.—On the morning of the 27th I saw Mary Ashford against the Horse-pit in Bell-lane, going towards Erdington: she was walking very fast; it was half after 5. She was alone; I looked up Bell-lane, and saw no other person.

John Chesterton was up soon after 2 to fettle his horses: he went with them afterwards to Birmingham; after he had passed Mrs. Butler's he stood to look back, and saw Mary Ashford coming out at the entry; he smacked his whip, and she turned and looked. This was a quarter past 4. She went along Bell-lane in a great hurry.

Joseph Dawson saw her at a quarter past 4. They asked each other how they did? She had on a scarlet spencer, and walked very fast towards Bell-lane.

Thomas Broadhurst, as he was going from Tyburn, along the Chester road, saw Mary Ashford crossing it towards Pens-mill-lane, walking fast. He had asked a man whom he had seen trenching what o'clock it was? he said 10 minutes past 4: it was 20 minutes to 5 when he got home: his clock was a quarter past. I got home 7 minutes after I saw her.

George Jackson.—I heard it strike 5 when I was at the top of More-street, Birmingham: I was going to work beyond Pens-mills. I passed by the workhouse in Erdington, turned out from Bell-lane into the foredrift (that is, to cut the angle by taking the pathway) towards Pen's-mills. I came to a pit, and observed a bonnet, a pair of shoes, and a bundle on the edge of it, close by the slope which leads down into the pit. I saw that one shoe was all blood. I went to the nearest houses for assistance; I found a man coming out of his own door-place (Lavell, who occupies the house at the end of Reynolds's, on the north of Pens-mill-lane, and near the Mills). He came with me; I then told him to stop at the pit while I went for more people. Going along the footpath I saw some blood, in a zig-zag line; a little further I saw a cake of blood, by the side of a bush; I saw some more to the left, on some grass opposite. I went on to get men, and went back, and saw them at the place. I did not see the body. I went off to my work.

Cross-examined by Mr. Reynolds—I came to the pit a out half past 6. The pit is close to a public footpath, which is separated from the public road only by a hedge. The stile, communicating with the harrowed field to the west, is two or three yards from the pit.

Wm. Lavell concurred, in the part which he saw, in common with the former witness. He further stated thus.—After crossing the stile beside the pit and going along the diagonal footpath in the harrowed field, towards Erdington, I saw, first, a man's footsteps striking off the path: at about 8 yards further I discovered a woman's striking off. They got together in 15 yards. (By the plans produced, it was evident that the woman, going towards Langley, had made an attempt to pass the man, by running out of the path, and making a circuitous race out of his line; and that the man, who had been either waiting for her or coming on to meet her, seeing this ran out of the path to intercept her. It was manifest, too, that she had been coming from Erdington, and that he had been moving in the contrary direction, or standing on the path). The footmarks then bore towards the hedge on my right going to Erdington. I judged the persons to have been running, by the length of the strides, and the sinking into the ground: I traced them to a dry pit in the far end of the harrowed field, observing them doubling there as if they had been dodging one another: I traced them together then to the stile into the grass field where the pit is: I traced a man's footstep in a contrary way through the harrowed field: it appeared that he had been running: no woman's trace was there: they could be traced to a stile which led to Castle-Bromwich. The next field in that direction was clover, and they could be traced no further: there was no regular way without a trespass in this direction: I, with Joseph Bird, compared the prisoner's shoes which he had on that morning with all these traces: they fitted exactly: I have no doubt at all that they were made by them: they were right and left: there were sparables: in one place, where a piece of wood had turned up the shoe, the coincidence was quite conclusive. We compared Mary Ashford's shoes, and they fitted exactly to the woman's traces. I saw one footstep, it was a man's, at the edge of the slope; it was the left foot sideways and inclined towards the pit. I saw the blood 40 yards from the pit, and traced it 14 yards nearer the pit. It was cross the path and on the clover. No footsteps were on the clover. There was dew. There was at first a regular run of blood, it then came to drops.

Cross-examined by Mr. Reader.—I traced the footsteps at 7, compared the woman's shoes at 10, and the man's at 1. There was no thunder storm. It rained while we were going at 1. I observed the footmark at the pit as soon as I came to it; it was broad and evidently a man's, but not such as I can swear to, as the spot was hard and grassy.

Joseph Bird concurred most accurately. The counsel was prevented from inquiring into the state of a field of oats on the way from the fatal spot to Castle-Bromwich, because the witness had not observed it till 8 days after the murder.

James Symmons fetched a field rake, and with others got the body out. The face was covered with mud and oak leeves, such as were on the surface of the water.

Mr. Joseph Webster, proprieter of Pens mills, gave very distinct and full evidence as to the footmarks, the blood, and the state of the body. Some of the footmarks were immediately covered with boards to preserve them from any injury. The shoes fitted quite exactly. He had not the smallest doubt of their having been made by those very shoes. He described the impression of the human body, and the coagulated blood on the ground, in most distinct terms. Delicacy forbids a full statement here; but the inference clearly was, that violence had been offered by ruffian force to virgin innocence. He sent the body and the clothes to Lavell's house.

The clothes were now produced in Court. They were a sickening sight to all present. The muslin spencer she had on till she changed her dress at 4 o'clock was quite clean: the gown she put on at 4 was excessively dirtied and bloody. The seat showed evident marks of violent pressure to the ground. The shoes were bloody, but she had them on all along.

Mrs. Lavell and Mary Smith swore to the deep marks as of fingers on her arms.

Mr. Bedford, the magistrate, swore to the declaration and signature of the prisoner. It sets forth that he had been with the deceased till 4, when he waited five minutes for her, near Mrs. Butler's, and then went away & saw no more of her. He had been drinking during the night, but was not intoxicated. It mentioned several persons he had seen on his way home, which was by Mr. Holden's (this is quite the line to which the running footsteps of the man, alone, would lead), and says that he was at home by 20 minutes past 5. when he changed his coat and hat, but not his shoes; although they were wet by going through the grass. This declaration was made about one o'clock, on the 27th May, at Daniel Clarke's in Tyburn.

Thomas Dale, the constable, found the prisoner at Tyburn by ten o'clock. He went up stairs to examine his person, after he had been examined by the magistrate. There was blood upon him. He acknowledged that he had been intimate with her, with her own consent, but that he knew nothing of the murder. This witness then said, that the prisoner had previously admitted to him the connexion, but that he did not recollect whether any other person was present; and that the witness did not recollect having mentioned it to Mr. Bedford.

William Betson was at the dance, and heard the prisoner ask Cotterill who Mary Ashford was? and on being told, he said, "I have been intimate with her sister twice, and I'll be so with her, or I'll die by it.

Mr. Reynolds endeavoured to throw discredit on this evidence, by insinuating that Cotterill had denied it, and that such an observation could not pass unanswered.

Daniel Clarke, on hearing of Mary Ashford's death, went immediately to Castle-Bromwich. He met the prisoner on a pony, at the chapel. He said, "What has become of the young woman that went away with you over night? she is murdered and thrown into a pit." The prisoner exclaimed, in some confusion, "Murdered! I was along with her till 4 o'clock this morning." Witness asked him to come along with him and clear himself; he replied he could soon clear himself. He went with the witness to Tyburn, put his pony into the stable, went into the room and eat and drank. There was not a word said of the murder. The prisoner seemed not disposed to speak of it, and the witness did not press it. They spoke of the crop and the weather. He never proposed to go to Sutton, where the body was found.

Mr. George Frere, a surgeon in Birmingham, gave a very particular account of the state of the body, which of course cannot be published. He gave it as his decided opinion, that she had been a virgin till the last fatal intercourse. The lacerations and the quantity of blood evidently betokened violence. She had died of drowning. Another surgeon who had been present, the Counsel for the prosecution said it was quite unnecessary to call.

Here the case for the prosecution closed.

William Jennings, a milk man in Birmingham, his wife, John Holden the younger, and Jane Eaton, swore that the prisoner passed by Holden's in the morning of the 27th, and walked slowly. They had seen him pass, and 10 minutes or a quarter afterwards Mrs. Jennings asked Miss Eaton the clock, and she said 17 minutes to 5. Holden's clock was next day ascertained to be with Birmingham time. John Heydon saw the prisoner at Twanty's stables 5 minutes before 5. This he knew by recollecting the time he left his own house, and by taking a watch and walking over the same ground that he had walked that morning, John Woodcock, miller to Zaccharia Twamley, at Bromwich; and James White, servant at Castle-Bromwich, saw the prisoner there at 20 minutes past 5: by comparison of watches and clocks, it was shown that Mrs. Butler's clock was too fast by 41 minutes: the distance from Mrs. Butler's to the pit is one mile, 2 furlongs, 38 yards, and from the pit to Holden's, 3 miles, 4 furlongs, 38 yards: the argument was therefore thus—Mary Ashford left Mrs. Butler's at 10 minutes past 4: the prisoner was at Holden's at half-past 4, a distance of more than 3 miles from the pit; therefore, the deed charged could not have been done by the prisoner, since he could not have done it, and walked more than three miles, in less than 10 minutes.

William Coleman was called to say, that his granddaughter had not slept in his house on the night in question.

The learned Judge summed up the evidence in an address of 2 hours. He dwelt upon the impossibility of the prisoner having committed the act charged, if his witnesses spoke truth. His confession was fair as far as it went, though no account had been given of the foot marks. The jury would banish all impressions received out of doors, and recollect that the question was, not whether the prisoner had acted improperly, but whether he had committed the act charged. If they were convinced of his guilt, they would convict him in consequence as a matter of justice to the public; if they entertained any reasonable doubt, justice to the prisoner demanded an acquittal.

The jury in 5 minutes returned a verdict of—*Not guilty.*

He was then, *pro forma*, arraigned for the rape, and acquitted.

It came out incidentally during the trial, that the human form was not capable of being moulded into finer symmetry than distinguished the person of Mary Ashford. Her age was 20: she was 5 feet 4 inches high, and she was remarkably sprightly: all her friends are in indigent circumstances.

The court, though the ladies were necessarily excluded, was crowded to excess throughout the day. The trial lasted from 8 in the morning till half past 8 at night.

Thus the Midland circuit closed.

SEPT. 20.

THE CASE OF HALL AND MORRISON.

Hall and *Morrison* are still in prison, notwithstanding the declaration of the Secretary of State upon seeing the affidavits which caused their reprieve. We have seen thirty affidavits tending to overset the evidence given by Read, their prosecutor. In addition to our former statement of the facts that came out upon the investigation which saved the lives of those men, we have collected the following intelligence from the affidavits:—

Read was heard to say, before Hall and Morrison were apprehended for the alleged robbery upon him, that he wished to see them for the purpose of making up the matter. The loss of the shilling had now then the effect (for it was before he saw Roberts the gaoler) of inducing him to swear that he had been robbed. The account he gave to Roberts of the transaction did not at all vary from that which had before been rather a source of merriment and banter; but Roberts, who was instantly struck with the propriety of a capital charge, went after the soldiers, handcuffed, and imprisoned them. The person who witnessed this sudden change in matters was wholly ignorant of Roberts's plan, and of what was meant by the words "good job," applied to the hope of blood-money. The day after the committal, Read was heard to say that Roberts employed him in gardening, and maintained him; and immediately after the assizes at which this execrable scheme succeeded, he declared, in a fit of drunkenness (a vice to which he was excessively addicted), that he was the boy that could do it; that he first flung Hall, although Hall afterwards threw him. It was observed to Read, previously to the apprehension of the prisoners, that if he lost all his money in the manner described, it was wonderful how he could pay for drink, which he had in considerable quantities. "Oh," said he, "Roberts supplies me with money. "Read's rage for quarrelling was as great as his propensity to drink, and one inevitably produced the other. On the night before the wrestling bout occurred, a man named Wolley took umbrage at the conduct of Read, who sat drinking with a pensioner in a public-house. The pensioner was so intolerably noisy and abusive, that a soldier found it necessary to desire him to leave the room, upon which Read started up and struck the soldier. Woolley, exasperated at this unprovoked assault, beat Read about the eyes, and also gave him a blow on the nose, which caused a plentiful effusion of blood. It will be remembered, that the disfigured face and the blood were exhibited in evidence against Hall and Morrison. After the conviction, Read sometimes boasted of the money he had got, which he said amounted to 6*l.*; and at other times he uttered in a desponding tone words expressive of the pain with which he contemplated what he had done against his fellow creatures. He has been heard to curse and swear, and threaten upon being questioned as to the motives by which he had been impelled; and soon after, when the frenzy of drink subsided, he has been described as sorrowful in the extreme, uttering, "Don't speak a word about it; I can't bear to think of it: I did not think they could have come to any harm." The very person in whose hands this wretch had placed for security a considerable part of the money he had shared with Roberts, observed those symptoms of contrition, and declared that Read would sell the shirt off his back for liquor. In this deplorable account of Read's weakness and vice his own sister agreed.

This was the substance of the affidavits presented to Lord Sidmouth and Baron Garrow.

On Friday last a meeting was held in the town of Wolverhampton, at which several resolutions were passed, amongst which is one expressive of their earnest desire of the liberation of Hall and Morrison, a circumstance daily expected in consequence of the depositions offered to Mr. Baron Garrow, and the Secretary of State.

An immediate application is to be made in the name of the meeting to the Secretary of State, soliciting a determination as to the case.

The inquiry into Roberts's conduct is left to the county Magistrates who are now employed in the investigation.

Since writing the above, we have been highly gratified by learning that the unfortunate men have obtained a free pardon, and arrived on Wednesday night at the office of Mr. Thompson, the attorney employed on their behalf, at Wolverhampton.

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